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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 271 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are ... in delivery will facilitate en... to the cause of the irregularity ... date of the paper on the ... it to the Mana...

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The Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
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FORTNIGHTLY SEVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Ton.
24th Nov.	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,941
8th ,,	MATOLA		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	SAXSHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,386
5th Jan.	MANTUA§		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,439
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	15,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,612
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,439
6th April	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA X	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	NARKUNDA	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
30th Nov.	NEVASA	9,061
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,238
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,865
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA‡	5,800
	MORVADA	8,193
		8,246
		8,300
		8,303
		7,935
14th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	5,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
19th Nov.	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
22nd ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports
23rd ,,	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi
24th ,,	GHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
28th ,,	KARAPARA	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrival.	Dep-
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	20th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec	2nd Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 5.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES:
... Khandwa
... Kumbakonum
... Karachi
... hore
... kana
... Know
... llpur
... dras (Mount ... Road)
... Madura
... Mandalay
... Mangalore
... Masulipatam
Amritsar
Bangalore
Bareilly
Bassein
Bellary
Benares
Berhampore
Bezwada
Bhopal
Bombay (Byculla)
Bombay (Mandvi)
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)
Broach
Calcutta (Clive Street)
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)
Calcutta (Park Street)
Calicut
Cawnpore
Chittagong
Coconada
Cochin
Coimbatore
Colombo
Cuddalore
Cuddapah
Cuttack
Dacca
Dehradun
Darjeeling
Delhi
Dalhousie
Dhulia
Dibrugarh
Erode
Ferozepore
Fyzabad
Guntur
Gwalior
Hyderabad (Deccan)
Hyderabad (Sind)
Hubli
Indore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Jalpaiguri
Jamshedpur
Jubbulpore
Jullundur
Kasauli
Moorshedabad
Mussoorie
Muzaffarpur
Muttra
Moradabad
Murree,
Mymensingh
Nadiad
Nandyal
Nagpore
Nainital
Narayangunge
Nasik
Negapatam
Nellore
Nowshera
Ootacamund
Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Patna
Peshawar
Poona
Poona City
Quetta
Rajahmundry
Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Rangoon
Rangpur
Rawalpindi
Saharanpur
Salem
Sargodha
Secunderabad
Serajgunge
Sholapur
Sialkot
Simla
Simla (Town Branch)
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interests and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve	Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
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Secretaries and Managers.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
MAHARAJ-KUMAR VICTOR N. NARAYAN OF COOCH BEHAR.
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
... example of a 20 years' Endowment ...
... 20 for ...
... bonus ...
... from ...
... his family ...
(3) Accep...
about Rs. 236.
(4) Accept a ...
,200 payable at de...
Should assured die ...
guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
Should he die after forty ...
guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addi... of all premiums paid after the ten...
Wanted energetic and reliable AGE...
For full particulars apply to the Head O...

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Re. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0. Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
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Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
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Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0, 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb Sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply.
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Fundoj Capita Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM RAJKOT (Kathiawar), India.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE *Health Literature* To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

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Write to
REV. G. R...
LONA...
will visit Bombay, O...
every FRIDAY from 24...
Consultation hours ...

THE ARYA PATHIK ...
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and address published will be given a No number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be address ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—LINO OPERATORS. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR. "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A

A LADY DOCTOR for Dispensary Kathor (Surat). Apply stating salary required and qualifications to ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA LTD., 188, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
A R8938

WANTED—A Gujerati GRADUATE, one with Printing Line experience preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Write Box No. 9830 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18100

WANTED.—Some experienced, PROOF-READERS, MACHINEMEN, COMPOSITORS and CANVASSORS for a press in C P. apply sharp to THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE, BUREAU, DELHI.
A R8972

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indespensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9000.

WANTED URGENTLY—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CANVASSERS for branches to be opened in Bombay and Madras Presidency. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MANAGER, the Bharat Commercial Bank, Ltd., Lahore
A 18107

WANTED.—A well-experienced ENGINEER, Electrical and Mechanical (either 1st class or 2nd class). Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating the minimum salary required to MORARJI GOCULDAS AND CO., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
A 18096

WANTED—A CLERK for a local High School—must have a fair knowledge of correspondence in English and of accounts and must be able to write a good hand in Balbodha, Modi and English. Apply in writing stating qualifications, age and minimum salary expected to Box No. 9813 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8945

WANTED.—For the City Municipality, Thana, a SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50-5-2-75. Knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, estimating and supervising construction of roads and buildings necessary. One knowing Marathi (both Balbodh and Modi) preferred. Apply sharp to the undersigned. V. R. NACHANE Chairman, Managing Committee. City Municipality, Thana.
A C18101

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BACHELOR OF LAWS in monetary difficultures requires work, legal or otherwise in morning or evening. Write to Box No. 9831, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8996

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Large and Small Godowns, [illegible] Road, Colaba,

[illegible] their Nursing-
K18055

[illegible]E.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.

"LOTUS" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418. M. W.

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED GERMAN remedy for Malarial Fever.

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO. SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road. (Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

COCOGEM.

THE unexcelled deodorized cooking butter oil. As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. tins. Delivery free. Also in 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 36 lbs. tins. Large discounts to Stockists for Case lots. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State. 17041

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 340 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

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SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle." 13080

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length (7½ yards by 24 inches) Rs. 9 per Coat Length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10 Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 8/2/0 each. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12/0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8891

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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[illegible]ROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 1. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Spec Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—An AUTUMNAL BARGAIN: 1,000 different good clean stamps from all parts of the world, used and unused, at Rs. 9/4 only. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 18065

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—Rs. 500, only for six months, Personal Security and 12 per cent. interest. Apply Box No. 9832, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R8998

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD Rs 50—Lost near Esplanade Bandstand DIAMOND and RUBY BRACELET on Saturday 10th November. Apply Miss P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, 37, Pedder Road.
P B R8973

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified ghee advertisement column.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 12th December, 1923, at Fraserpet 300 odd tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots by auction. For particulars apply:—DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Coorg, Mercara. 18093

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent BILL CLERK with at least 6 years' experience by a firm of Solicitors. Excellent salary and prospects. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 18075

THE JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] the Power of Attorney granted [illegible] Edulji [illegible] of Tapia [illegible] Chi[illegible] Fi[illegible] r[illegible]

[illegible] India.
[illegible]ance Co., Ltd.
C18086

[illegible]ADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following Secondhand Machinery which is for sale.

One 1500 I.H.P. Corliss Cross Compound Condensing Steam Engine.
Three Sets of Green's Economisers.
Six Boilers.
Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Machinery.
Machinery can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Foras Road.
For further particulars, apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building Hornby Road, Bombay. C18081

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LD

SENTINEL WAGGON FOR SALE.

ONE SENTINEL WAGGON of Vertical Tubular, size 3ft.—11in. high, 2ft.—8in. dia. Unladen weight about 5 tons, Hydraulic pressure at test 350 lbs. per sq. inch. The waggon can be seen at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ld., Chinchpogli.

For further particulars please apply to:—
The AGENTS of the above Mills,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay. C18076

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.—A WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT to hold independent charge of the Water Works. Starting Pay Rs. 500 to 700 according to qualifications. Qualified Mechanical Engineers with sound theoretical training and practical experience of pumping plants and machinery and workshop need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., specially qualifications in electrical engineering and the earliest date of joining the appointment, if selected, should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th November, 1923.

(Sd.) DWARKA PRASAD SINGH.
Executive Officer.
C18106

RE: NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO. LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, who have not paid the Calls in arrears that the notices together with the Judge's Order, dated the 17th day of October, 1923, calling upon them to pay the balance, have been posted to their registered addresses. Those, who have not yet paid the amounts are hereby requested to pay the same immediately otherwise the Order will be executed against them.

Dated at Bombay, 14th day of November, 1923.
Per Pro. N. H. Moos,
A. F. CHINOY,
Official Liquidator.
C18082

TENDERS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 8289 brass of good moorum for filling in at the Mahaluxhmi Race Course.

The work must be completed by 31st March, 1924.

N.B.—No work can be carried out at the Race Course before 9 a.m. on any day and no work whatever can be done on Race Days.

TENDERS should be addressed to the SECRETARY, W. I. T. C. and will be received up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, 22nd November, 1923.

For further particulars apply to the OVERSEER, Mahaluxhmi Race Course.

(By Order)
J. E. HUGHES, Major.,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18092

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.)

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 11-30 a. m. (S. T.) on 14th Decr. 1923 for supply of Permanent Way Wooden keys for one year commencing from 1st April, 1924.

Specification and Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned at Mahalakshmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. C[illegible]
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
Dated 15th November
C18091

SURAT CITY M[illegible]

THE date for re[illegible] tenders for the remo[illegible]e from dust-bins in Surat [illegible]ars 1924-1929 is extended [illegible]h 1923.

A. H. PATEL,
D.P.H., D.T.M.
Health Officer,
Surat City Municipality.
Surat Municipal Office.
Dated 17th November, 1923. 18109

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from the Insurance Companies for insuring Municipal Buildings, which should reach the Undersigned on the 3rd December, 1923,—Monday. Those, who desire to tender should have the properties thoroughly inspected by their Agents before tendering so that there may be no necessity for putting unnecessary warranties. Tenders should be according to present location user and condition of the buildings. The statement of buildings can be had from the Store Keeper. The percentage discount should be clarly stated. No confidential preservation of such rates can be promised

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality
14-11-1923.
Ahmedabad Municipality. C18104

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the undermentioned Cast Iron materials required for the Ahmedabad Municipality which should reach the Undersigned on the 26th November, 1923 Monday. Further particulars can be had from the STORE KEEPER, Ahmedabad Municipality on application.

2" dia C.I. Pipes 6 feet long	...	1000
3" dia C.I. Pipes 9 feet long	...	100
4" dia C.I. Pipes 9 feet long	...	200
6" dia C.I. Pipes 9 feet long and etc., etc.	...	100

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality
13-11-23.
Ahmedabad Municipality. C18105

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A BORING ENGINEER for a period of one year. Salary according to qualifications. Previous experience of such works essential. Testimonials should be attached. Applications should be sent not later than the 1st of December, 1923.

(Sd.) V. R. TALVALKER,
Ag. Chief Engineer,
Baroda State.
18103

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4131 of 1921.

DYAMBAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Jiwanbhai Dawoodjibhai and others. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
VAZIRBAI DAWOODJIBHAI TYABJI and others. ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the consent decree and decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th of April, 1923, and consent judge's order dated the 4th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1923, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Gajjar Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. Ni', New Nos. 7930 and 7931, Old Survey No. Ni' and New Survey Nos. 4593 and 4692 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6868 and 7864, Street Nos. 91-93 and 870-91 all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Gajjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmsilji Currimji Topiwalla, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kaderbhai Jarwalla and on or towards the West by the public street named Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants 1, 7 to 11 and 16 to 22 at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923
H. H. WADIA,
C17873 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 207 of 1923.

1. MUNCHERSHAW HORMUSJI DARUWALLA and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
BHERULAL SITARAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court-house on MONDAY, the 17th day of December, 1923, at the hours of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICU[illegible]

All that piece or [illegible]
ed "Kankia[illegible]
and

Dr. Cama and Alice Crast.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18078

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 64 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented on 7th day of January, 1922.

Summons to answer to plaint.

Messrs. GORDHANDAS NATHALAL, a firm, carrying on business as Yarn Merchants at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
NAROTTAMDAS GIRDHAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khand Bazaar, outside the Fort. Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint against you the defendant abovenamed claiming from the defendant Rs. 9,517-11-9 as per accounts annexed to the plaint with interest thereon and costs of this suit and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day December, 1923, in person or by Advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of January, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
Prothonotary.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
C18098

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 674 of 1923.

BALVANTRAI [illegible] AND SONS. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
CHIMANLAL B. D[illegible] and Anr. ..... Defendants.
To,
CHIMANLAL B. DESAI, and MUKUNDRAI JAMIETRAM THAKORE, defendants in the above suit,

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of the above suit has been ADJOURNED to the 27th day of November 1923.
Dated this 17th day of November 1923.
MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
18108

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5188 of 1922

SHAMJI CHAMPSEY and another ... Plaintiffs
vs.
DWARKADAS DEWJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of July, 1923, and Judge's Order dated 12th November, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises. Lot No. 1 (Ripon Road property) Sale on Monday, 17th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Lot No. 2 (Ghatcooper-Kerol property) Sale on Tuesday, 18th December, 1923, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.).

LOT NO. I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a building in course of construction standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pirozbai Sorabji Cowasji Laka on or towards the West by the property of Sabanally Peerbhai Damji, on or towards the North by private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Laka.

LOT NO. II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT GHATCOOPER (KERROL).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Seretore tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the village of Kerol, in the Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, but now that of Kurla, containing by admeasurement one acre twenty-two old gunthas, being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. I, & Entry No. 1039, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Ghatcooper Station, on or towa[illegible] the West by a passage lying between [illegible] bearing Survey Nos. 79 and 77, on or [illegible] the North by the land belonging to [illegible] Jamsedji Commasariatwalla being [illegible] tion of the plot bearing Sur[illegible] on or towards the Sout[illegible]

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3688 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed on the 31st day of August 1923.
Summons to answer plaint.

N. JESTARAM AND CO. a firm, carrying on business in Piecegoods at the Mangaldas Market without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
JESHINGBHAI CHIMANLAL, a firm, lately carrying on business in Piecegoods at Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, [illegible]
PAREKH SOMABHAI [illegible]BHAI, a firm, carrying on [illegible]siness at Haji Khan Bazaar, Bro[illegible] ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint against you the 1st defendant firm abovenamed claiming from the defendants Rs. 15,683.12.6 being the balance of price of 50 bales with interest thereon as mentioned in the plaint or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just as and by way of damages for defendants' failure to take delivery and pay for 50 bales under the said contract and costs of the suit and you the 1st defendant firm abovenamed are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of December, 1923, in person or by Advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,
21st August 1923.
Messrs. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18067

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE are instructed by our clients Messrs. VALIMAHOMED UMERBHOY, ABDUL CADAR UMERBHOY, ABDUL REHMAN UMERBHOY and AHMED UMERBHOY to notify to the public that USMAN VALIMAHOMED, son of our client Valimahomed Umerbhoy never had nor has any interest whatsoever in the businesses carried on by our clients at Bombay, Bhavnagar and Manor, Taluka Mahim, Zilla Thana in the names of VALIMAHOMED UMER and HAROON USMAN OIL MILL and that the only partners in the said businesses are our clients.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1923.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys-At-Law.

No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort.

C18102

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Ali Mulla Abdeali Tapia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TODAY MONDAY, the 19th November, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 16th March 1923, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at and on the South side of Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2689 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A/7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No .13 and New Survey No .A/7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 New No. A/2127. Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 310 (Malabar Cumballa Hill) on which stand the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2483, Nos. 4 and 5 bounded on the East partly by the property of Navi Vahu and partly by a private fully Jasonandon, on the North by the Hilly ground on the West by the property of Lalchand of Jaffer Sulleman and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALARAM STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Fram Bharucha, the mortgagor and in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th day of March, 1921, and Further Charge dated the 2nd day of February, 1922, and made between the said Jehangir Framji Bharucha of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground being p[illegible]s Nos. 10 and all admeasuring [illegible] yards on the Vhunabhatti Est[illegible]ai Petit situate, lying and be[illegible] Road of Foras Road, Grant R[illegible] the Fort of Bombay together w[illegible]uage, tenements or dwelling h[illegible]g thereon in the Registration [illegible] Sub-district of Bombay and forming part of a larger piece of land the property of the said Estate which whole piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13533, 13535 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 and New Survey No. 6984, which said portion being bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Mahomedbhoy H. Banatwalla, on or towards the West by the proposed 40 feet private road, on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagor being Block No. B and on or towards the South by the proposed 45 feet private road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4434 4435-7, and 4448 and Street Nos. 5, 6 7, 8 and 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 25th November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Chawpatti near the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets table ornaments, vases, electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas; folding arm easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, roll top tables meat safes, one Austrian double door iron safe on stand, perambulator, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of European gentleman proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 19th November, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

[illegible]tioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS AND PRINCES.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Chandanhar (Necklace) and Diamond Star.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 72 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Kapoorchand Bhagwanji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mharana Shri Panjitsingji Bahadur of Rarwani State and his Agents, Messrs. Prabhulal Motichand Parekh & Co. the Mortgagors.

1 Chandanhar (Necklace) set with diamonds.
1 Diamond Star.

The above articles will be on view two days before the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

TIMBER AUCTION

Burmah teak of all description for furniture makers, contractors, ship-builders, and house-owners:—

(1) Selected first class
(2) Indian first class
(3) Also second class.

Marks:—Wallace's Crown Star Mark, etc., Bangkok Indian 1st and 2nd class.

Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co's:—

B C L selected and S white marked Indian 1st class. Steel Rangoon 1st Class. A B M selected 1st Class and many other marked timbers, suitable for all purposes, will be sold by Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers in lots suitable for the purchasers.

Auction will begin at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1923, at P. K. Mody & Sons Yard at Sewree Pond near Sewree Oil Depot Station.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COACH FACTORY OWNERS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of new and secondhand carriages, etc. to be held on SUNDAY, 25th November, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th day of November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Manekji Cowasji & Sons' Factory, behind the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, the following:—

New and secondhand carriages, carriage lamps (New and Old, New Lancewood Shafts, Oakwood shafts, Oakwood hood frames, broad cloths, English coupe bicycle wheels, wooden, wheels, bellows, blacksmith implements and tools, tyre bending machine, shoke mortising machine, carriage fittings, set of English silver mounted pair horse harness, cupboards, iron safe, etc., etc.

The property of A. E. Stephens, Esqr.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hunmum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1923, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Cigarettes Lighters, Hinges, Cocoanuts, Advertising matter, Toilet requisites, Woollen piece-goods, Lead sheets, Half silk laces, crate soda water bottles, broken tiles, sugar samples, machinery, toys, glassware, paint, cycle parts, Crude oil, provision, bricks, metal cash boxes, I tube pipe, wooden sleepers, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd and TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1923, at 1 p.m. at the Railway Coy's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., etc., consisting of India Rubber Scrap, drums kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; leather scrap cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels iron; old angle iron; pipes W.I. Girders old, wood, locks old, sleepers transverse, bridge work, iron scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

About 56,402 pieces new tie bars 69-82 lbs. for pot sleepers and one lot of old girders and machinery, lying at the Coy.'s Wharf, Colaba, may be seen before the sale by the intending purchasers as this material will be sold at Coy.'s Store Depot, Mahalakshmi.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material, will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods, will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lot that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1923.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On the 25th November, 1923, the following Machinery is to be sold by Auction at the Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

1. One 30" x 3"-0" Boiler.
1. One Press.
36. Thirty six Gins.
1. Duplex Patent Hydraulic Cotton Press with One 12" Ram, Two Revolving Boxes 4' x 16' x 12'-0'

PARTICULARS.

1. ONE 30' x 8'-0' BOILER.
One 30' x 8'-0' ft. LANCASHIRE BOILER. 125 lbs. working presser by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co., 1894.

1. ONE PRESS.
One 400lbs. Hydraulic Cotton Baling Press of Messrs. Hydraulic Engineering Co., Leeds, in 1914; consisting of one Shelley's type short stroke pumping engine with 12-2" pumps.
One half Press with 17 ft. deep cotton Box and three 7½" Rams.
One Finishing Press with 14½" columns and 2" Rams. Whole plant complete with necessary piping connections, water tank and Bale extractor in good working order.
40000 Bales pressed so far

36 GINS-THIRTY-SIX GINS.
36 Gins of Messrs. Platt Brothers Co. Ltd. 1904 complete with gearing in good working order.

Up-country purchasers may send their offers by post before the 20th November, 1923, and selected parties will be notified to be present at the Auction.

The conditions of Auction will be notified at the time of Auction. 18079

AMUSEMENTS.

A PLEASANT NOVELTY
AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)
THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVOURITES
CHEFALO AND PALERMO CO
will commence their merry and Bright shows for one week only at the Novelty Cinema by special request.

Commencing their bright programme from
TO-MORROW--TUESDAY
ONLY ONE SHOW EVERY NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
POPULAR PRICES
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 821.

AUCTION SALE of gold and silver ornaments, such as bangles, watch chains, rings, links, mallas, buttons, silver anklets, etc. etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esqr., the Official Trustee of Bombay and Trustee of the Trust of Mr. Kaku Amritlal, a Minor (Suit No. 2753 of 1922, Panachand v. Vanmalidas), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 3rd December, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Gold bangles, kandora, watch chains, pouchi, saklas, kadas, rings, mallas, links, buttons, silver anklets, etc. etc.

Bombay, 19th November, 1923.

AUCTION SALE of the deceased's gold and silver ornaments such as bangles, mallas, rings, earings and nose rings, et with pearlss silver buttons, bangles, box, etc., etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esqr., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased's, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re. Estate of late Mr. Ramchandra Brijlal—gold rings, mallas, studs, earings set with pearls, nose rings set with pearls necklace, string of small pearls, metal watch, etc. and tin trunk, wearing apparels, brass and copper pots, etc., etc.

(2) Re. Estate of late Mrs. Talu Maria Catherina—gold necklace, rings, earings, locket, silver buttons, bangles etc.

(3) Re. Estate of late Mr. Pandit Mohanlal Maharaj—gold earings, armlet, silver waist chain and a box.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctio[illegible]

Bombay, 19th November, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) of the following:—

By order of Mr. Homi C. Kanga attorney for Messrs. Hudson & Co., of Birmingham and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Allabux & Co.

Ex s.s. Assyria—3 cases each 25 doz. Umbrellas.

Ex. s.s. Elyssia—4 bales cotton and cotton sateen fents.

By order of the Banks concerned:—

80 pieces black sateen, 1 case cement, 2 cases artificial flowers, 8 cases aluminium and iron framed "Mignon" Typewriters, 1 case auto parts, 6 casks sulpher black, 3 cases milk bobttles for Dairy purposes.

By order of the concerned::—

15 pieces blacksmith's bellows, 1 wooden cupboard, a lot of crockeryware, glassware and utensils. 1 Sodawater machipe.

SOROBJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1923.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
WILLIAM HEUGHAN
The Renowned Scottish Baritone.
Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
"JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"MAY MURRAY" in PEACOCK ALLEY

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"OTHELLO" and
"THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"

IMP[illegible]IAL
TO-NIGH[illegible]
SAT[illegible]
The p[illegible]
by [illegible]
ALWAYS [illegible]

Candharv Natak Mandali
Grant Road
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Wed. 21st Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
MANAPAMANA.
Sat. 24th Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
Sun. 25th Nov. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
ASHA-NIRASHA.
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
A Superb PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT DRAMA
To-Night—This Week
APRIL FOLLY
APRIL FOLLY
APRIL FOLLY
(5 Reels) featuring the bewitchingly lovely
MARION DAVIS
MARION DAVIS
MARION DAVIS
and the popular handsome star
CONWAY TEARLE
The amusing story of a lady writer, going on board a steamer to South Africa, masquerading under the false name of an Earl's daughter, and the many excruciatingly funny positions she found herself drifting in.
A clever ruse to catch a diamond-stealer actually red-handed.
A Comedy in the programme.
The Programme includes the International News Showing the Great
JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE
JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE
JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE
Desolation—disaster—confusion—panic—destruction—of a magnitude unparalleled since the eruption of Vesuvius in the days of the Roman Emperors. The worst tragedy that has overtaken a whole nation before it had time to realise what was happening. Beautiful Japan transformed in the twinkling of an eye into a vast Grave Yard! Human endeavour of centuries swept away by the worst catastrophe recorded in history.
TO-DAY 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
A Superb Rollicking Exciting Adventure-Drama To-Night and This Week.
"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"
An International Film Service Super-production full of hair-raising stunts, and dare-devil gallantry. The amazing deeds of bravery of a young, beautiful, lovely Circus girl dressed in gutta-percha cloth defy description.
"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"
See her crossing a wild raging river on a high wire riding a bicycle supporting a man on the pin of the cycle. Never has this feat been attempted on the Screen.
"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"
[illegible]ee the life and death struggle of a pair of Lovers on a trolly being [illegible]ed by a rushing locomotive.
[illegible]amme includes a Comedy and a Special Two-Reel
[illegible]XING CONTESTS
[illegible]G CONTESTS
WARD[illegible]
(Monday 1[illegible]
HACH[illegible]
Propri[illegible]

AMERICAN MARKETS.

A. NORDEN & CO.S' REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Cotton:—The long distance supply and demand situation has become still more acute during the week owing to the very heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma day after day, accompanied by overflows of many of the rivers, with these conditions extending later into the Eastern Gulf and Atlantic States, although with diminished intensity. The loss in growing cotton actually destroyed is hardly likely to prove of great importance so late in the season, but the lowering of the grade will, to some extent, have the same effect by curtailing the supply available for the needs of the average spinner and for delivery on contract.

The market has, of course, responded freely to this new factor, and an advance of about a cent a pound has been established, but sentiment here has become decidedly reactionary during the last couple of days, on the theory that the speculative long interest has increased too rapidly, and that the market has become unhealthy. We do not agree with this view and, if anything, we think the speculative short interest has been increasing on the advance and that on any reasonable reaction there will be a covering demand from that source to compete with the buying by spinners, who will, undoubtedly, take advantage of any such reaction to secure a little more cotton against their requirements of the season.

The next Census Report to be published on the 25th will include all cotton ginned up to last night, but it will again be inconclusive, especially as in Texas and Oklahoma practically no cotton can have been ginned during the rainy spell. There will, doubtless, be a little flurry either way on its publication, but it will be of no assistance in attempts to forecast the total crop. It will be of much greater importance to bear in mind the fundamentals, that this is the third small crop in succession, that supplies next summer will be relatively smaller than at any time since 1865, that there is no assurance of more abundant yields to follow, and that, in the main, and notwithstanding the many dark spots, the world is fairly prosperous and can afford to pay full value if it becomes necessary.

We advise buying cotton on all slight recessions.

Coffee:—The undertone has been rather firm during the week in sympathy with the strength of Brazilian markets, which have for so long continued well above our parity. Theoretically, no coffee could come here under these conditions, but in practice it does, and our stock and afloat figures are gradually becoming normal. As one of the strong points alluded to in Brazilian cables is the difficulty of filling shipping commitments owing to the preponderance of low grade coffees, it is a rather interesting question whether the disparity of our contracts is not caused, to some extent, by the anticipation of New York becoming ultimately the dumping ground for all that coffee, forcing out contracts to a carrying basis, as was the case in former years, with a large stock for tendering purposes, which will remain here indefinitely and act as a damper month after month. Whilt it is, doubtless, too early to figure on this as a market factor, it is perhaps with something of that sort in mind that Europe continues to slowly sell the distant positions, and perhaps before many months transfers ahead may again be put through at premiums instead of discounts.

Sugar:—The market has had a firm undertone during the week with special strength in December, in which quite a large short interest seems to have accumulated. The remaining Cuban stocks are small, but there seems to be a good deal of beet sugar offering for delivery as near as Pittsburg and Buffalo, restricting the outlets of local refiners, and it may be that this had something to do with the selling of December yesterday by prominent bulls. The price level looks too high to last indefinitely and conservative sales on bulges would seem warranted.

The Chicago market has developed quite a weak undertone as it becomes more evident that chances of export business in quantity are very slim, due both to comp... of cheaper wheat ...

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 555.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 605.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 595.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's D D Rs. 159.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 82.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.20
London—Roma Liras 103.90.
London—Berlin Marks.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm market.

	London, Nov. 17.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/5 Firm.
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Unsettled.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Nov. 17. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 29/32
Bank Demand	1-4 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 7/32
Fcs. Demand	550
American Dollars	333
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	236
Japan	159
Singapore	167 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Nov. 16
Rentes 3 per cent.	54 ⅝
Bar Silver Spot	32 7/8
" 2 months hence	32 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Extra China buyings steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate per cent Since 5th July, 1923:	
Interest day to day loan	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loan	2/2
Weekly Bullion shipments	£ 31 6000

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Nov. 16.
Stockholm	..
Christiana	..
Amsterdam	16.48
Switzerland	29.93
Belgium	11.63
Athens	24.90
Demand Bills	43025
Exchange on London in Paris	82.20
" " " " Germany	..
" " " " Italy	102.85

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Nov. 16.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 3/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 11/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Banks 5 per cent	25 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 16.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/2 +1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 7/8 +1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	Unchgd
Consols 2 1/2%	6 3/4 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	"
(Sterling Loa...	"
Govyt. S...	"
	16
Conv...	
5 1...	
7 ...	

...velopment Loan due ...

2 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8

SHARES.

Market was steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 73/12, Central Bank 26 and Eastern Bank 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, By Cotton 632/8, By-Dyeing 992/8, Bradbury 540, Century 472/8, Cent.-India 532/8, Colaba Land 166/4, Coorla 160, Crescent 245, Dawn 685, Fazulbhoy 900, Globe 75, Gokak 131/4, Ind-Bleaching 193/12, Ind-Malwa 570, Kastoorchand 230, Kohinoor 1620, Luxmi Cotton 4775, Madhowji 282/8, M. Petit 3120, Morarji 4100, Meyer Sassoon 170, New Great 622/8, New City 300, Pabani 412/8, Pearls 645, Phoenix 500, Shapurji 230, Simplex 373/12, Standard 1550, Swadeshi 536/4, Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1710.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300, B-Burma 300, B-Burma 300, B-Burma N.I. 70n, Bt-Burma Pet 4/4, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Statem 85, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 245n, New India 14, Shivrajpur 34/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd. 101/4, Tata Hydro 685, and Scindia Steam 6/8.

	London, Nov. 16
Chartered Bank	£ 18 7/8
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 43 1/8
Eastern	" 6 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

...K EXCHANGE.

...ENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

...overnment Paper Rs. 63/4
...version Loan Rs. 83/8
...nable Loan Rs. 100/
...oan Rs. 91/2
...e 1933 Rs. 96/13
...due 1945-55 Rs. 95/14
...cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
...cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/4
...cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13
...cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/4
...Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Nov. 17.

A further rise of 35 to 43 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering and trade and Commission buying. Liverpool has been reported 47 to 54 points up. The market advanced on fresh buying and short covering.

The American markets show no signs of resistance and prices continue to advance daily. Although the rise, in our opinion, may still go further looking to the conditions at present exisiting, we would advise our friends to take profit on at least part of their purchases on to-day's advance.

With regard to the local market, it is impossible to foretell how far the present advance may go as bears are thoroughly frightened and sellers are extremely scarce, with the result that even quite a small buying order makes prices advance by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The market to-day is very excited so that prices may easily be pushed higher owing to general nervousness, but personally we would hesitate to follow the advance further.

In sympathy with the further advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning firm at Rs. 618 i. e. Rs. 5 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Marwari Shroffs and Bull operators were free buyers and the market gradually advanced to Rs. 627. On Bear operators selling the prices gave way to Rs. 522. From this level the values improved to Rs. 528 on jobbers and Bull operators buying. Owing to Liverpool opening being much better than expected and on buying by prominent Shroffs, and one Japanese House and Bull operators the market jumped to Rs. 646 and after fluctuations closed at Rs. 643 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 590 and declined to Rs 586 on general selling. From this level the prices went up to Rs. 595 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying, but again gave way to Rs. 590 on general profit taking. In sympathy with the advance in Broach the values improved to Rs. 615 and finally closed at Rs. 612 at 6 p.m. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 581 and going down to Rs. 578 improved to Rs. 586/87 on general buying. On scattered selling the market gave way to Rs. 580 but again advanced to Rs. 605/6 and finally closed at Rs. 602 at 6 p.m. F.G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 510/ and advanced to Rs. 530 and finally closed at Rs. 527 at 6 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a good demand.

Messrs Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 16th November as follows:—

"Think that market entitled to reaction. Foreign news unsettling."

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

	Bombay, Nov 17.	
Fully Good Broach	April May ..	643
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan. ..	527
Fine Oomra ..	Dec. Jan. ..	612
" " "	March ..	602

	Liverpool, Nov. 16. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	500
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot		20.29 Quiet
Egyption F. G. F. Sakels	..	22.25
New York, 11 a.m. ..	Jan.	34.08
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Mar. ..	34.35
	May ..	34.43
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	33.95
" " " "	Jan. ..	34.06

	Liverpool, Nov. 16.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan. .. 20.12 +53
	Mar. .. 19.92 +54
	May. .. 19.62 +51
	July .. 19.09 +47

	Liverpool, Nov. 17. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan. .. 20.32 +20
	Mar. .. 26.14 +22
	May .. 19.85 +23
	July .. 19.35 +26

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 17. To-day's Price.
Months.	
Nov.	.. 20.65 +25
Dec.	.. 20.50 +26
Ja...	.. 20.49 +37
	.. ..
	.. 20.30 +38
	.. ..
	.. 20.05 +43
	.. ..
	.. 19.40 +31
	.. ..
	.. ..
	.. 16.25 +22
	.. ..
	.. 23.05
	.. 23.05
	.. 23.30
	.. 23.30

At 6 p.m.
...0 25— 7—6
...4—6 25— 6—0

Nov. 17.

At 6 p.m.
...79—15—0
...0 80—3—0

| | | |

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY Nov. 20.

PASSENGER DAY.
Declaration of results of Assembly elections.
Passenger Day public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m
Nov. 20 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 48m., Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 49m., Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 22 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 23 (Fri.) Sunrise 6r. 50 m., Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 24 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*The portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

**The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

"BROTHERHOOD OF YOUTH."

Mr. G. S. Arundale of Adyar will deliver a lecture on "Brotherhood of Youth" in English at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day Monday, 6.15 p.m. The lecture is open to the public. Students of School and Colleges are specially requested to be present Mr. F. J. Bilia will preside.

"CARL MARX AND HIS MANIFESTO."

There will be Conversational Meeting of the members of the Social Democratic Club on to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. at the R. L. Trust Hostel Hall, Ranchod Bhavan, Sandhurst Road. The subject for discussion will be "Carl Marx and his Manifesto."

G WARD DIS[illegible]NGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following persons have been appointed Office-bearers of the above Committee for the year 1923-1924:—

President:—Mr. [illegible] V Puntambekar;

Vice-Presidents. Messrs B N Koparde, and W G Shetye

Joint Secretaries:—Messrs M N Padvekar, and Jayram R Deo.

Members of the Executive Committee:—Mr. K S Srinvas Iyer, Mr I S Patel Mr. D V Pradhan, Mr C V P Shivam, Mr P G Sahasrabudhe.

Khaddar Executive:—Mr Mohanlal Desai, Mr C K Shah, Mr. P V Narayana Iyer, Mr. S R Subramaniam; Mr B Ramkrishna (and the above 5 Office-bearere) Mr M N Padvekar, Mr C V Shivam.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A vacancy having occurred on account of the sad death of Dr. G. Y. Benker, who represented this Committee in B.P.P.C. Nominations from members of this Committee who are desirous to stand as candidate for the vacant seat are invited. Nominations will be received duly proposed and seconded by 11 a.m. on Saturday next the 24th instant. Election will take place on Sunday next the 25th instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

An urgent general meeting of the members of this Committee will be held on Wednesday next the 21st instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) To consider the letter received from the Secretary C. D. Volunteer Sub-Committee to enroll more pledged volunteers. All are requested to attend without fail.

LATE SARDAR P. B. DADKAR.

We regret to announce the death of Sirdar P. B. Dadkar of Savantvadi which occurred in Bombay on the 15th instant suddenly of heart failure. The late Sirdar was a senior member of the Savantvadi Bar, and was on a visit to Bombay on professional work. Sirdar Dadkar was the author of many poems both English and Marathi. After studying law he was enrolled as a member of the Savantvadi Bar, where he rose quickly into prominence by sheer dint of his skill in cross-examination. He rendered signal services on many occasions when the feelings between the State authorities and ryots ran high. He was 53 at the time of his death and leaves behind him a widow and children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, the Bombay Humanitarian League, and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a public meeting will be held on Tuesday the 20th November, 1923 at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to observe Passengers' Day, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas C.I.E. will preside, when Messrs. V. J. Patel, M. R. Jayakar, H. P Modi, Jehangir B. Petit, Jamnadas M. Mehta, N. M. Joshi K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, J. K. Mehta, L. R. Tairsee, Khadilkar Dr. Savarkar and B. N. Motiwala will address the meeting.

THE ANAVIL MANDAL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Anavil Mandal was held at the residence of Mr. Bhagwanji Desai, Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai of Surat presiding. A resolution was unanimously passed reducing the annual fee of member from one rupee to four annas thus making it possible for all Anavils to enlist themselves as members without any drain on their purse. It was informally decided at the meeting to concentrate the efforts of the workers on enlisting as many members as possible. And with this object in view localities in the city were divided amongst workers who were requested to cover the area before the end of the next month when further items of the programme are expected to be laid down.

HOME EDUCATION CLASSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns to bring to the notice of Indian parents the existence of a very useful and valuable institution in our midst, which is not yet as well known as it deserves to be. Miss Nesbitt and Miss Lorrimer—of the St. Columba High School, Gowalia Tank Road have, since July last opened Home Education classes where they teach to grown up girls and married women Hygine, English, First Aid Nursing, another Craft, Social study, Handwork and various other subjects of practical utility. These two estimable ladies are putting their heart and soul in their work and have dedicated themselves to this labour of love. They are unfortunately too modest to advertise their own work. I can speak of the value of their self-sacrificing work from personal knowledge as one of my daughters has been taking advantage of their tuition from the very commencement of the classes. These classes should prove of great advantage to Indian ladies and girls especially, Hindu and Mahomedan, and I firmly believe that they only require to be known to become widely popular. For all this work, the fee is only nominal being Rs. 2-8-0 per month. —Yours, etc.

V. G. DESHPANDE,
High Court Vakil.

SERIOUS SHOOTING INCIDENT AT THANA.

A MOTOR DRIVER'S REVENGE.

There was considerable excitement outside the Thana Railway Station on Tuesday morning at about 8 o'clock owing to a murderous attack made by one Angustino DeAbreo, a Christian inhabitant of the village of Palli in Bandra, on another man by the name of John, with a muzzle loading gun.

From enquiry it appears that A. DeAbreo was some time ago employed as a guard in the G. I. P. Railway. Owing to retrenchment his services were dispensed with. Having drawn the amount of his provident fund he spent a part of it in the purchase of a motor lorry and he obtained a license for plying it for hire in Thana and appointed a Pathan to drive the same. He, it seems, was hopeful of doing good business by the investment, but he had soon to cope with a very strong competition from another public motor lorry driven by John, and this gave rise to much ill-feeling in Abreo's mind and gradually the tension became so intense as to culminate in the painful shooting incident. As John was purchasing some 'bidees' from a 'bidee' shop near the motor car stand outside the railway station DeAbreo it appears standing behind at close range fired a shot at him which 'so' terribly shattered his left elbow that an amputation is deemed inevitable by the Surgeon of the Thana Civil Hospital where he is at present lying. A bullet also penetrated the left side which was removed by a surgical operation.

The condition of John is said to be precarious while De Abreo is in police custody.

A CASE OF MURDER.

On Friday night in consequence of certain information Inspector Gurney of Pydhoni Police station with Sub-Inspector Mahanker proceeded to Cement Chawl at Koliwada where they found a young Hindu named Hari Malji lying dead in his room on the third floor in a pool of blood. His throat was cut. Deputy Commissioner Sharp and Superintendent Ragunatharao too followed with Inspector Fern and instituted inquiries. They found that the deceased lived in the room with his step-mother Changibai and four male cousins. Deceased had defective eye sight and therefore did no work and remained at home. On Friday morning all the other occupants of the room went out to work as usual. At 2 p.m. Chaugibai returned home and took her food with her sister-in-law and her son Babia and the two women left for work leaving Babia in the room with the deceased. Babia as he said, left a little later. Nothing unusual was noticed till 6 p.m. when Changi again returned home and pushed open the door which was closed but not fastened. On entering the room she was shocked to see the deceased lying as stated above with his face downwards, and gave an alarm. Nothing was missed from the room. The chopper and the knife used for cutting vegetable were in the kitchen and were clean. His blood-stained clothes were found hanging in the room whilst the body was dressed only in loin cloth.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday when Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, said that the throat of the deceased was cut by a horizantal wound at the level of the Adam's apple. That wound was obviously the continuation of a superficial horizantal wound on the front of the left shoulder. The throat wound had pierced the wind pipe and severed the veins of the neck. A small superficial wound parallel to the throat wound ran about it at its left side and a third wound ran from the left angle of the lower jaw downwards and backwards across the back falling off superficially on the spine of the right shoulder blade. That wound could have been self inflicted. In his opinion the wounds were not self inflicted. The cause of death was an incised wound of the throat involving wind pipe and blood vessels.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

Shunker Gopal (5) residing with his parents at Lal Baug, was run over and killed by a motor car driven by one Abdul Kader Faker Saheb at the Arthur Road Bridge in the evening of the 29th ultimo.

At the Coroners inquest held on Saturday witness deposed that the boy was walking fast across the road. The car came from the Parel side and was going towards Jacob's Circle. The driver was at first driving fast but seeing the deceased slowed down but could not stop. The front wheel passed over the child and the car stopped before the back wheel could go over him. People shouted and the driver drove away when the back wheel went over the boy's stomach. After going eight or ten paces the car stopped but as the people shouted that the boy was killed the drive drove away fast.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Abdul Kader in a rash and negligent manner.

FATAL ASSAULT.

The Coroner concluded an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Narayen Babaji peon in the Bombay Municipality who was found dead in his bed after an assault alleged to have been committed by one Dhondia Abaji in a drunken bout under circumstances already reported.

Dhondia was present at the inquest with his pleader, Mr. D. S. Babrekar.

Three more witnesses were examined who said that the suspect came into the room when the deceased was drinking with them. The deceased and the suspect had words and the suspect gave him a kick and blows on the chest and sides.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the heart resulting from his having been kicked and struck with fist by Dhondia Abaji.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The affairs of this Institute are going from bad to worse. Here are a few facts, wrich will speak for themselves:—

(1) Within the last two years, there have been five Honorary Secretaries, one after another!

(2) During the same period, there have been five librarians! An old Christian Librarian was dismissed after thirty-five years' service; and though an assurance was given to the members months ago to reconsider his case, nothing has been done so far! Three other Librarians, a Hindu B. Sc. a Christian B.A., L.B., A Parsi B.A., left their post in disgust!

(3) There is absolute extravagance in expenditure. Large sums are spent on Printing, Stationery, Gardening and Lectures; whilst the shelves are filled with tag rag Books!

(4) Favourite magazines often disappear from the Table; and reappear with a mysterious regularity!

(5) The "Voice of India" was recommended by two Jewish gentlemen and my self; but it was refused! Of course, four copies of the "Advocate" are duly subscribed!

(6) The Institute has not built up any Reserve Fund, inspite of its fairly good income! This is serious.

(7) It is most regrettable to state that a certain office-bearer has been often rude to members.

(8) For the last three years, he has been trying to secure members' signatures on voting papers, just to get the members of his own choice on the Committee! Men like Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. Mirza, Bar-at-Law Mr. Patel, Mar-at-Law, and Mr. Juddah Solicitor were thrown out from the Committee! And the last President and vice-President resigned before their tenure was over!

Members, who are interested in the welfare of this old Institute, should attend the extraordinary meeting on the Monday the 19th instant, and oppose the voting by proxy; for if that is allowed, the Institute will be one man's show, and is sure to go down.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ADMISSIONS TO GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you be good enough to find the following matter due publicity in your widely-read paper? The question relates to those medical students who passed their Preliminary Scientific Examination so far back as in April, 1923, and who are once again refused admission into the Grant Medical College in the current November term. This time the question of admission has become more vexatious than on previous occasions because of the following three reasons:—

(1) The usual number of 100 students admitted every fresh term is further reduced to 60. This curtailment is indeed provoking when only six months before there was a general cry to provide better facilities for medical education.

(2) By virtue of the concession recently granted by the University Senate it is true that students who pass their Preliminary Scientific Examination in April or in October, 1923, can proceed with the B.Sc. course but when is that going to be, certainly not before *June*, 1924. Evidently it means to those of us who have passed so far back as in April, 1923, a sheer waste of 12 months. Therefore the concession becomes no concession when it entails a loss of 12 months before the B.Sc. class could be joined.

(3) Students passing in April 1923, are superseded by those who pass six months later. The question arises as to which of the two batches should get precedence? Those who pass first or those who pass six months later. Even granting that the October batch secured a little more marks than the April batch the fact remains that they failed to pass along with the first batch. It will be clearly observed from the following illustration:—Both A (April batch) and B (October batch) met on *equal grounds* to prove their [illegible]. When A comes out successful, B fails. B was allowed a second chance in which he secured a little higher marks whereas University regulations debarred A from competing with B a second time. The consequence was that B was allowed to ride rough shod over A who passed first.

In conclusion I beg to observe that the procedure adopted this time is quite subversive of the most rudimentary essential of justice and inflicts greater hardship on the students who passed their examination so early as in April, 1923. The concession granted to alleviate their grievances turns out to be *a case of the remedy being worse than the disease*. Apparently it was intended to be an eye-wash.

I beg to draw your attention to a very strong point in our favour which will go to prove how responsible authorities go back upon their own notifications to suit their own sweet will. The Dean of the College issued a notice in the month of December, 1922, to the effect that in November (1923) term the seats will be allotted as follows:—

(1) To those students who pass their Preliminary Scientific Examination in October, 1923, from the Grant Medical College.

(2) To those students who are refused admission in June, 1923.

It will be clearly seen, Sir, that we were promised preferential treatment according to his own notice. Now can he go back on his own notification with impunity? Need I tell you that this point needs very strong representation?—Yours, etc.,

J. R. COOPER.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

A Press communique says:—The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association at 11 a.m. on Monday the 19th instant at the University Building, Fort, Bombay.

"AN UNSYMPATHETIC GOVERNMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your timely leader under the heading "An unsympathetic Government" appearing in your issue of the 14th instant, must have, by now, focussed Indian opinion upon the undesirable step the Governor of Bombay and the three members of the Government of India, including an Indian Member thereof, have taken of announcing their intention to be present at the Annual Sessions of the Associated European Chambers of Commerce. Such an identification of the Executive Government in this Country with Foreign Commercial interests, is bound even in ordinary circumstances to cause serious misgivings on the part of the people of this country. But on the present occasion, when the published agenda of that body openly indicates a line of action directly opposed to the declared policy of the Government and the long-proclaimed desire of the people, it is fraught with serious consequences to the goodwill and harmony that ought to subsist between the people and the Executive Authority. I will just quote two instances which will serve to expose the anti-Indian character of the Resolutions to be placed before the Associated Conference.

In the matter of protection to the Steel Industry, in spite of the findings of the Fiscal Commission, in spite of the declared Policy of the Government of India and the appointment by them of a Tariff Board authorized to begin their enquiries immediately with the Iron and Steel interests as their first witnesses, and in spite of the continuous popular demand for the grant of protection to this basic National Industry, the Associated Chambers strongly disapprove of any tariff protection to the Steel Industry as imposing an intolerable burden on the public. If the matter were not too serious for humour, one might imagine that the Public the European Chambers had in view was the Public of England and not of India. That such a Resolution should be brough forward at such a time indicates, firstly that the European in India is actuated by self-interest alone—self-interest not only his own, but also of all his countrymen in English and, secondly that he is hopelessly out of touch with Indian public opinion. One may even forgive Commercial Bodies for being actuated by self-interest alone—but what shall we say of the Governor of Bombay and all the Members of the Government of India who, knowing, let us hope, full well the Indian opinion on the matter have agreed to participate in the deliberations of such a body.

The Associated Chambers also exhibit their anti-Indian character in their Resolution regarding the Indian Mercantile Marine. Pursuant to a Resolution passed in the Indian Legislative Assembly 1922 the Government have as is well-known appointed a special Committee to investigate the whole question of a National Merchant Fleet for India. This Committee is going to begin its work of examining witnesses towards the end of this month, and it will probably not be before next March that they will submit their report to the Government of India after taking evidence at different Indian Ports. Yet, the Associated Chambers, instead of sending their Representations to the Committee, have by the manoeuvre of a general general Resolution tried to overawe the Committee and prejudice its future findings with regard to the important question of the reservation of the Indian coast for vessels owned by Indians. Indian feeling has, if anything, been stronger on this subject, than on that of Steel. It has also been of a longer duration. Years before the Steel works were commenced, Indian Shipping companies had been crushed by fierce rate wars against their Indian rivals by the few British Shipping Companies that hold a monopolistic sway over the coastal traffic of India. The transport of the foreign trade of this Country has always been in the hands of the foreigners because the Indian, unable to run his ships along the coast of his own country, could hardly be expected to have the hardihood to court the certain doom sure to follow his attempted participation in the carriage of the import and export trade of this country. Nothing could therefore be more natural than that Indian public opinion should unanimously demand, as it is doing, the reservation of the coastal traffic to Indian-owned vessels so that a [illegible] Marine, at first thriving on local trade, may later take part in the ocean trade of this country. It is by now common knowledge that almost all the maritime countries of the world have reserved their coastal traffic for their own nationals. Even in free-trade England, 98 per cent of the coastal traffic is carried in British vessels. In spite of these facts, the Associated Chambers have the impertinence to say that they would not tolerate any such reservation, as if the economic life of this country depended upon a nod of their head. One wonders if the framers of the resolution had visualized the serious effects of the arrogant stand they are taking in a matter which all Indians are now unanimous in regarding as one of basic importance to the industrial and commercial welfare of India.

As said before, the subject of this letter is too serious to be dealt with humourously, yet I am sure, Mr. Editor, the sight of foreigners impertinently strutting about on the stage shouting "We won't tolerate this, and we won't tolrate that", in a country in which they are, after all, mere sojourners, would provide a very successful Christmas pantomime for the children Unfortunately for India, however, such Drury Lane antics will be solemnly observed, perhaps even responded to, in a grave manner by the Executive Officers of the Crown.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed at Cawnpore a public gathering numbering over 4000. He explained to his audience the programme of the Swarajya Party and appealed to them to support Swarajya party candidates. Resolutions were passed, according full support to the local Swarajya Party candidates for the Council and Assembly.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

On the home ground the Hindu Gymkhana played a two-day match with the Islam Gymkhana and lost by the narrow margin of 16 runs after a keen struggle. The Islam Gymkhana began on Saturday at 2-45 p.m. and opened through their skipper, K. H. Contractor and Habibullahkhan. The Hindus were on the field the whole of Saturday afternoon and till 1-15 p.m., on Sunday. Contractor was run out after an excellent innings of 59 which included seven fours. The Mahomedans lost their first wicket at 110 runs and the next four wickets collapsed with the addition of only two more runs. The sixth wicket made a good stand but Swami's bowling parted the pair. The Mohomedans resumed yesterday at 11-30 and after playing for another hour and three quarters closed their innings for 226 runs.

Rana and Mahale opened for the Hindus. The Dalvi-Swami stand was the most effective and the pair contributed 99 runs. Dalvi scored 55 including 7 fours while Swami was responsible for 44 among which were two sixes. Tamboowalla with his well-measured spins got behind Dalvi's defence. Vithal, the next bat, was nearly caught behind the wicket when 18 but succeeded in putting up 34 before Erfani caught him off Rasool. Vithal's early dismissal was a disappointment to his side who made very determined effort to win. Pardeshi also proved a failure having scored only 8 runs when he was run out. The last wicket had stood for several minutes when Shivram attempted to score one off the last ball of every ever, which gave Patel no chance.

As an inevitable result of such safety play, Patel in anticipating a run in the last ball of Rasool's over, was run out. The Hindus closed at ten minutes to six with a total of 210 runs.

The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

K H Contractor run out	59
Habibulla Khan c Shivram b Ranji	38
M E Shaik c Pardeshi b Ranji	0
T T Barodawallaff l-b-w, b Shivram	0
S. Rasool b Ranji	1
K Tamboowalla c Dongre b Ranji	21
P Irfani c Ranji b Swami	38
A G Khan c Pardeshi b Shivram	21
J C Jani c Mahale b Patel	9
Ismail Shakoor b Patel	11
F A Lothia not out	7
Extras	21
Total	226

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS. Runs.

C M Rana, Tamboowallah	5
H H Mohale c Tamboowallah	13
B A Dalvi b Tamboowallah	55
S Dongre run out	15
Ranji c and b Rasool	5
K. R. Swami b Tamboowallah	44
P. Vithal c Erfani b Rasool	34
K G Pardeshi runt out	8
P. Shivram not out	3
Dulaya b Shaikh	0
Patel run out	5
Extras	23
Total	210

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ranji	23	3	50	4
P Shivram	29	6	81	2
K G Pardeshi	11	3	28	0
R S Patel	13.5	7	28	2
C M Rana	3	0	18	0
K R Swami	1	1	0	1

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rasool	18	7	53	2
Sheik	23	5	54	1
Tamboowallah	31	6	65	4
Lotia	3	0	15	0

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Following Football matches were played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Tottenham one; Aston Villa nil, Liverpool nil; Birmingham nil, Notts County nil; Bolton three Huddersfield one; Burnley five, West Ham one; Everton two, West Brom nil; Manchester one, Cardiff City one; Middlesbrough two, Chelsea nil; Nottingham one, Sheffield two; Preston one, Newcastle two; Sunderland five, Blackburn one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Stockport two, South Shields two; (Match abandoned owing to bad light); Stoke one, Crystal Palace one.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Gillingham one, Plymouth nil; Millwall nil, Luton Town one; Northampton three, Merthyr nil; Norwich City two, Swindon nil; Reading one, Bournemouth two, Swansea one, Brighton nil; Watford one Charlton Athletic nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington versus Durham City match postponed owing to ground being unfit.

Darlington three, Bradford one; Grimsby Town one, Walsall nil; Halifax Town one, Wigan two; Rotherham one, Ashington nil; Wrexham nil, Chesterfield nil.

SCOTTISH.

Airdrieonians three, Hearts nil; Celtic nil, Dundee nil; Falkirk nil, Rangers one; Hibernians three, Clyde one; Kilmarnock two, Raith Rovers two; Morton four, Ayr United nil; Motherwell two, Queen's Park one; Partick Town nil, Hamilton one; St. Mirren two, Aberdeen nil; Third Lanark two, Clydebank one.

FRIENDLY.

Queen's Park Rangers one, Corinthians three.

Bradford two, Port Vale nil; Bristol City one, Nelson nil; Clapton Orient one, Oldham two; Coventry one, Manchester one; Fulham three, Derby County two; Leeds United three, Barnsley one; Leicester City three, Burry nil; The Wednesday one, Hull City nil; Southampton three, Blackpool two; Stockport two, South Shields two; (Match abandoned owing to bad light); Stock one, Crystal Palace one.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MR SHAMDASANI'S FIRST SUCCESS.

UNION BANK AND ITS OFFICER FOUND GUILTY OF DEFAULT.

P. D Shamdasani ..... Applicant.

v/s.

The Union Bank of India Ltd.
Bisheshwar Nath Bargava Secretary.
The Central Bank of India by its Managing Director Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Agents ..... Opponents.

Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump.

The Hon'ble Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the Revisional Application filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the order of Mr. Khairaj 3rd Presidency Magistrate who had dismissed Mr. Shamdasani's complaint charging the Company under Section 136 of the Indian Companies Act. Mr. Shamdasani argued the case in person. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown Mr. Kemp with the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Captain and Visdya appeared for the opponents.

Their Lordship delivering Judgment observed as follows:—

This application arises out of the information filed by the present petitioner in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate in respect of a default said to have been committed by the Union Bank of India Ltd. and their Managing Director and Agent under Section 136 of the Indian Companies Act. The default alleged was that in accordance with the requirements of Section 136, Subsection (1) this Limited Banking Company failed to publish a statement on the first Monday in February 1922, on the first Monday in August 1922, and on the first Monday in February, 1923. The learned Presidency Magistrate after hearing the parties made this order:—"There is no case for process. Complaint dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code."

The present application is made by the original complainant for a revision of this order praying for a further inquiry. We have heard the parties in connection with the point arising in this application. The learned Government Pleader for the Crown contends that the order of the Magistrate is wrong, but he informs the Court that under the circumstances he is instructed not to press for any further inquiry into this matter. The learned Counsel for the opponents, the Company and its Officers, is unable to satisfy us that the provisions of Section 136 have been complied with. The explanation offered is that as there was a change in their financial year, in the sense that in 1922 the financial year ended on the 31st March 1922, they put up a statement as required by Section 136 in the first Monday in May 1922, on the first Monday in November 1922, and then lastly, on the 5th June 1923. It is conceded, however, by the Counsel on behalf of his clients, and quite properly conceded, that it is not possible to justify this kind of departure from the provisions of Section 136.

LOWER COURT'S FINDING.

Whatever be the good faith of the Officers of the Company in acting upon the view that a change in their financial year as indicated above would justify their action, the words of Section 136 are clear, and the only complaint in the present case is that at the proper dates indicated in that Section these statements had not been put up. There is no complaint that the Statements as put up do not otherwise satisfy the requirements of that Section. We are wholly unable to appreciate the reasons which led the Magistrate to make the order. In fact there is no defence to this information, and we cannot understand how this complaint could have been dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, or how it [illegible] be said that there was no case for process. It is quite clear that the Company and their Officers have rendered themselves liable to the penalty provided in Sub-section (4) of Section 136 of the Act. This is the first case of its kind brought to our notice; and having regard to the facts stated on behalf of the Company, to the fair attitude taken up on behalf of the Company and its Officers and to the fact that the Crown has not pressed for any further orders, we think that it will be sufficient under the circumstances of this case to note that the Company and its Officers have been guilty of a default under Section 136 of the Indian Companies Act and have rendered themselves liable to be dealt with under Section 136 Sub-section (4). Beyond this we do not consider it essential under the special circumstances of this case to make any further order by the Court.

A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much against my own desire I have been persuaded by my friends to contest the ensuing elections to the A. I. C. C. from the Bombay P. C. C. I am writing this just to remind my supporters that Sjt. Puntambekar of the Nat onal College and President of the "G" Ward D. C. C., is also a candidate for the said election. He has far better and stronger claims over myself and my supporters must give him a prior choice before they care for me. Personally, I can not admire an electorate which considers Mr. Puntambekar wanting in sufficient qualifications to be elected to the [illegible] the duty of all to

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay inspected the dam at Bhandardara, Deolali on Sunday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Captain G. S. Rawstorne, Military Secretary and Captain J A. Lynch, Aide-de-Camp arrived at Bombay from Deolali on Sunday evening.

Mr. Bourne, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, discharged Mrs. Tomson, Messrs S. Patti, Government auctioneers, Brijlal and Mattai who were being tried under sections 331 and 348 I. P. C. for having thrashed two house servants with the object of extorting confession for lost property against four others including Princess Fatima Sultaner two sons and Bishensingh who charged under section 348 I. P. C. with section 330 I. P. C. as well against three

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923.
619th Day of Mahatma's imprisonment.)

THE LIMIT!

Nothing could be more significant for those that can see of the transition from a state of abject economic and political tutelage in which India has remained in the past than the letter signed by so many Indian gentlemen and addressed to the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce declining the invitation to be present at the forthcoming meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. None of the signatories to this letter could be accused of having ever embraced even for a moment any political sentiment which could have been called by the staunchest supporter of the most extreme Anglo-Indian papers as extremism. Most of them have always stood loyally with the Government in their effort to stem the rising tide of political feeling in this country. It is, therefore, symbolic of the dawn of better times in India that these gentlemen should have shown a very commendable public spirit and entered a very courteous but at the same time a very strong protest against the deliberate effort which is being made for some time past to mislead the public upon several economic matters of vital importance. The manner in which the signatories to this letter have shared the sentiment of all well-informed Indians ought to be a lesson to a good many people who did not believe that in India, as in other places in the world, blood is thicker than water, and that every one trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public through any interested manoeuvres must ultimately over-reach himself and be found out.

The letter speaks for itself. It exposes clearly the sham and hypocrisy behind the action of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in moving the resolution in regard to protection to the steel industry, of which they have given notice. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the members of which burnt the effigy of Lord Hardinge because he was supposed to be pro-Indian, and which through its Chairman, Sir Robert Watson-Smyth, made a scurrilous attack on Indians generally, is now taking the lead in upsetting the unanimous report of the Tariff Commission, of which ... was an important member. When England has, through her Prime Minister, practicaly gone over to protection and when the British Government is promising protection to the steel industry of England against accumulated steel which may be released from the Ruhr territory, it is extraordinary that the commercial section of the English community in India should keep up the fight like die-hards against tariff reform which is necessary in the immediate and ultimate interests of this country. Common decency would have indicated more restraint on their part and in any case they should have realised that they could not maintain false doctrines diametrically opposed to the sentiments and interests of the people of India supported by nothing but a desire to continue undisturbed the economic exploitation of this country as in the past without awakening the indignation of all Indians who realise the situation. Last year the Associated Chambers of Commerce advised the Government of India to defer currency reform and to continue a system of make-shift exchanges to the detriment of the real interests of this country. This year they have the temerity to run down the proposal for encouraging the growth of a mercantile marine for this country, and this while a committee with a very large Anglo-Indian representation on it has been sitting on the subject and has not yet reported. Similarly in the matter of tariffs the Tariff Board, as recommended by the Tariff Commission, has been sitting for some time and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce having non-co-operated with that body and ignored their inquiry has tried over its head to reach the Government in this country and the Government in England through its connection with the Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Those who have criticised the Congress and other movements in the past as ignoring the normal machinery for the redress of grievances will, we trust, have the fairness to say something to the champions of Anglo-Indian trade who are making such a sorry show in the early stages of their emergence in the arena of the larger politics of India.

A movement like that of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which has its foundation in nothing but selfishness and which seeks no positive results except the avoidance of every possible impediment to the present privileged position enjoyed by Anglo-Indian traders in this country, could not have been expected to bear any fruits except the unhealthy ones pointed out above. But, we are astounded to read from the programme, which has been published, that the Government of this country—both Provincial and Imperial—are working hand in hand with the Associated Chambers of Commerce. A body, which is going to deal with such contentious matters and which has so little respect for the Legislative as well as the Executive authority of this country as to prejudge issues which are at present undergoing careful examination, might have been left to stew in their own juice, but they are to be given not only undue importance but definite encouragement along the sinister path in which their views appear to be running by the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. When the Reforms Scheme was launched it was definitely stated that the Governor of a Province would not be present in the Councils in order that he may be above party politics and in the same position with reference to the public life of the country as the King is in the United Kingdom. This has been a recognised principle of Indian polity and yet we find the Governor of Bombay ready to identify himself with views which have not been supported by any section of the Indian public. Whether Sir George Lloyd intends to crown his career as an administrator by offering this final affront to Indian sentiment we do not know. But, we hope that he will realise before it is too late that it does not do to exasperate a people who have already had a good deal of reason to complain, by an unwise action of this kind. We find further that members of the Executive Government of Bombay will not only attend the conference but also take part in the deliberations, and that two or three members of the Executive Council of the Government of India are especially coming down to exchange views with the representatives of English trade in India. This studied identification of the English Government with English trade is in our opinion wrong in principle. It absolutely belies the profession that autocracy in India has ended and that responsible Government has been established. It reduces to absolute ridicule the claim that this country is governed solely in the interests of the mass of the Indian population. How the head of the administration of a Province or members of the Provincial or Imperial Government could attend and take part in the deliberations of a conference which Indians, quite innocent of any political antecedents or fervour, could not attend with self-respect passes our understanding. We trust the public in Bombay will realise the sinister significance of the situation with which they are faced and will do everything in their power to indicate their condemnation of the behaviour of those who are organizing the programme which has been published for the forthcoming meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and still more of the unconstitutional action of the Government in bestowing on it such official countenance.

PASSENGER DAY.

To-morrow, 20th November, public meetings will be held in Bombay and other towns in India, to reiterate the deep sense of horror and indignation of the people of this country at the ghastly railway tragedy that was perpetrated two years ago in Malabar, and to demand that the conditions which made such a tragedy possible and which still continue to obtain on the Indian railways be put an end to immediately. Some seventy Moplah prisoners were done to death in cold blood, in a single van, yet so far, not a single individual who had a hand in the tragedy has been punished. But the Moplah prisoners would not have died in vain if they had roused their countrymen to demand that at least in future the inhumanities practiced on third class passengers on the Indian railways should become impossible. Yet two years have passed since these martyrs to official callousness died without the conditions obtaining on the Indian railways improving in any way. The trains are allowed to be shamefully overcrowded as before and third class passengers continue to be transported to places of pilgrimage in cattle trucks as before. The waiting rooms for third class passengers at most stations are as ill ventilated and dirty as before, while little has been done to mitigate their sufferings in respect of water supply and purchase of tickets. The railway fares are more exorbitant than ever they were before and press most severely on the third class passengers. It is because most of the railways are managed by private companies whose boards are in England and whose sole concern is the piling up of profits and fat dividends for the shareholders, that the woes of the third class passengers go unheeded and railway traffic continues to be a disgrace to this country. The evil results of the company management of the railways are also to be seen in the exorbitant freight charges, which are strangling both trade and industry. Not until company management is abolished and the State takes over the control, can the people of this country hope to secure redress of the many grievances under which they are at present labouring. While the agitation for the State ownership of railways should be carried on unabated, the public should demand emphatically that the practice of carrying human beings in cattle-trucks and such other inhumanities should be put an end to immediately. In most Western countries, the railway fares which had been raised during the War, have been substantially reduced, but in India they continue to be kept at a preposterously high level and entail untold hardships on the poorer class of passengers. It is time that they are reduced to the pre-war level. The public should not rest till such a reduction is secured and relief is brought to the masses.

THE KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

The wisdom of the reorganisation of Indian provinces on the linguistic basis, which the Congress in its session at Nagpur sanctioned, has been amply proved by the fresh life which has been breathed into the people of the different provinces as a result of such reorganisation. The phenomenon is most noticeable in the cases of Andhra and the Karnatak. The Kanarese-speaking communities were living scattered far and wide in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Mysore and Hyderabad States and has little cohesion or common sentiment, whether social or political. But by the power of Mahatma Gandhi's magic all that has been changed and the Kanarese-speaking peoples, whether they live in Mysore or in Dharwar or in Kanara, feel and act now as one people, cherishing the same political, literary and economic ambitions and proud of the same historical traditions and monuments. Indeed, it is the birth of a new race, as it were, that one is witnessing to-day in the Karnatak. The reawakened consciousness of a common language has imparted to the heterogeneous elements the spark needed to transmute them into one living whole. The bureaucracy has helped to stimulate this consciousness of unity among the Karnatakis by its frenzied persecution of the most prominent votaries of that unity. The Karnatak may well be proud of its record of suffering and self-sacrifice in the cause of unity as well as that of the wider interests of the country. If there is one province which has kept strictly to the path chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi, it is the Karnatak. Some critics have ridiculed the "blind loyalty" of the Karnatakis to Mahatma Gandhi and the N. C. O. programme, but such ridicule has not made them deviate by a hair-breadth from the path of duty. Indeed, the Karnatakis are proud of their loyalty to the Mahatma and their solidarity. They are meeting to-day in Conference—or rather a series of Conferences, political, literary, social and industrial, which are so many testimonies to the awakened consciousness of unity of the Karnatakis. As Mr. Gangadhar Rao points out in his appeal to the people of the Karnatak, the Karnatak has difficult problems of its own to solve, especially the problem of the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin entente; but for a people imbued with the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings these problems should not be difficult to solve and we have no doubt but that they will be successfully solved by the Karnatakis before long. We wish the Conferences that are meeting to-day and to-morrow every success and we hope that the appeal that Mr. Gangadhar Rao has made will evoke a ready response throughout the Karnatak.

Notes of the Day.

Under Instructions?

Earl Winterton is reported to have been among those present at Victoria Station to bid farewell to Dr. Sapru and Mr. Rushbrook Williams. Whether the Earl took this trouble out of pure friendship for Dr. Sapru or as a matter of official etiquette, it is not known. But one cannot help recalling in this connection the noble lord's attitude towards Mr. Sastri when the latter called at the India Office to take leave of the former. Though Lord Winterton was in the Office, he refused to see Mr. Sastri, because he thought that in the absence of "instructions" from his chief, i.e., Lord Peel, such an interview would do no good. Mr. Sastri had to explain later that his visit was meant to be purely a personal one and that he had not intended to raise the Kenya question at all during the interview. Later, Earl Winterton, realising the mistake he had made, tried to gloss over the incident. Is the Under-Secretary of State's present marked attention to Dr. Sapru an indication of repentence in official circles or is it merely a personal courtesy? We hope both.

Commandar Kenworthy, M.P.

We regret to learn that Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, M.P., has had to undergo second operation, following his operation for appendicitis, and that he has not yet recovered his full health. Since the day he entered Parliament, Commander Kenworthy, following the tradition of the late Sir Mark Sykes, Conservative, whom he succeeded as Member for the Central Hull division, has taken special interest in Oriental politics, but has marked the Liberal difference from his predecessor (at least during the last years of the latter's life) by championing the cause of abstract justice in the East and not merely the cause of Allied or British Government policy. At every opportunity he has expressed himself in favour of Swaraj for India in terms unusual among Liberals, being unmeasured. In fact Commander Kenworthy is a very independent Liberal, so much so that his friends have asked him why he is so careful to preserve the label of that party, and does not join the ranks of Labour in the House of Commons. His reply was characteristic of the man: "I presented myself to my Constituents as a Liberal and they elected me in that capacity. I cannot honestly sit as their representative in another capacity, till they have had a chance of expressing their views of me in that capacity." Commander Kenworthy is a Vice-President of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, and has been a very active worker for the cause of Turkish independence. He was also champion boxer of the navy. We hope that he will soon be able to resume all his activities.

A Harsh Sentence.

The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment imposed on Mr. R. R. Diwakar by the Dharwar Magistrate, for the offence of allowing a "seditious" pamphlet to be printed in a press of which he was the declared printer, has the appearance being unduly severe, if not vindictive. It is for the fourth time during the last two years and a half that Mr. Diwakar has been made to suffer prosecution for political offences, and it is for the second time he has been sent to jail. An extraordinary feature of the present trial was that the publisher of the so-called seditious pamphlet was left untouched, and Mr. Diwakar, the printer, alone was prosecuted. What was the reason of such a distinction? The responsibility of a publisher is generally viewed as superior to that of a mere printer. ... t, the Dharwar police singled out Mr. ... wakar alone as the offender. Was this due to his being obnoxious in their eyes owing to the sturdy independence and absolute fearlessness he had displayed in his political activities? The Karnatak has produced many patriots during the last four years, but none more fearless and devoted than Mr. Diwakar. Any one who reads Mr. Diwakar's statement before the Court will feel that the police and local officials are sadly mistaken if they hope by imprisonment to break his spirit or the spirit of the people of the Karnatak. He rightly says, "No Government has as yet been successful in suppressing honest opinion by force. But Government whose lot it has been to be tyrannical are not in the habit of learning anything from history. Blind with power they do not see the spirit. They see the body, seize it and hurl it where they will. In the very frenzy with which they act, is their weakness. But it is pity that even civilized Government should treat people who suffer for their honest opinions like common felons. Perhaps the Government still thinks that the minds of such people can be changed by such humiliation or that fresh men will not be forthcoming. In that case it would do well to see how many converts have been secured by the Government and then proceed." The answer to the challenge contained in the unrelenting persecution of patriots like Mr. Diwakar, is furnished in the determination of the people of the Karnatak, as evidenced in the Conference which opens today, to carry on the struggle with the bureaucracy unaunted by temporary reverses and undeterred by the heavy sacrifices they may be called upon to make from time to time.

GANDHI'S "COLOSSAL EXPERIMENT."

IF LABOUR RULES.

WHAT IT WILL ACHIEVE.

ELECTION MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A manifesto issued by the Labour Party condemns the tariffs which will not remedy unemployment but poison the life of nations and impoverish the peoples. The Labour Party alone has a positive remedy for unemployment It outlines in this connection an elaborate programme of national schemes of productive work, also special measures to restore the prosperity of agriculture by establishing a machinery for regulating wages and assisting co-operative methods. It advocates a policy of international co-operation through the enlarged League of Nations, the immediate British convocation of an International Conference to revise the Versailles Treaty, and the resumption of relations with Russia, and condemns the failure of Government to reduce war debt. It says that the Labour Chancellor of Exchequer would immediately work out schemes to impose non-recurring graduated war-debt redemption levy on all individual fortunes exceeding £5,000 sterling to be devoted solely to the reduction of debt which would facilitate the reduction of income-tax, abolition of food taxes, entertainments tax and Corporation and profits tax, and provide money for social services. The Party aims at the creation of a commonwealth of co-operative service by scientific organisation of industry and control of public utilities.—Reuter.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

OPPOSITION TO ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Bolton Master Cotton-spinners' Association representing the whole of the Egyptian section has reaffirmed the resolution opposing the establishment of the Cotton Control Board and the imposition of levies of any form. It is concluded from this that the Joint Cotton Committee's scheme will have to rely on any support from the American section only.—Reuter.

KARNATIC PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 18.

Preparations for the Second Karnatic Provincial Conference which begins its session to-morrow are complete. Several prominent people and a number of delegates from such distant parts as Mangalore and Mysore have already arrived and more are expected by to-morrow. Sriyut Gangadharrao Deshpande, President of the Provincial Congress Committee has arrived here. The Ali Brothers are expected to-morrow. They are to be presented with an address by the local Municipality. This morning the Second Bijapur District Conference met at the Chatre's Theatre under the presidency of Sjt. Karnad Sadshivarao of Mangalore. The conference was to have been held at Bagalkot, but owing to the prevalence of plague it could not be held there. The conference met here under very good auspices. Seth Ramdas Durbara made a felicitous speech of welcome to the President and delegates. There was a good attendance of delegates and visitors.

In the course of his address the president referred to the flood havoc in South Canara and the famine conditions threatening the Bijapur District. In view of the fact that Bijapur suffers from frequent scarcity of rain he wittily said that he wished that such flood disaster as had overtaken his district might overtake Bijapur. The audience was evidently much pleased by the humour of the reference and cheered him. After alluding to the new spirit which had taken hold of the people in South Canara where time was, when Mahatma Gandhi's personality and teachings had scarcely penetrated, he dealt with the present situation and exhorted them to continue to follow up Mahatma's injunctions and incessantly pursue the constructive programme. Sriyut Rajagopalachar, President elect of the Provincial Conference, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here this afternoon. Over a thousand people were pleased to receive them. As soon as the train steamed in Cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai!" and "Bande Mataram" rent the air. Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi, Kemnahvi, Sadashivrao, Dewan saheb Janwekar, Akki, Chanumallappa Kurleramdah, Durbara and other leaders met the distinguished visitors and after they were garlanded the exchange of greetings they drove to Sjt. Kowjalgi's residence where they will remain his guests. Great enthusiasm has been aroused by the visit, Mrs. Naidu is also expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

"WITHIN AN INCH OF SUCCEEDING"

GANDHI DAY.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S OBSERVANCE.

KHADI AND SWEDESHI BAZAR.

To celebrate the 20th Gandhi Day a meeting of the women of Bombay was held yesterday in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 5 p.m., under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presided. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Bi-Amma attended the meeting and spoke for a few minutes. They emphasised the use of *Khaddar* and exhorted the audience, if they desired to get Mahatmaji free from jail early, to take to the *Charkha* with zeal and earnestness and make it a real success and not leave it as pious profession.

As they had to attend several other functions the Maulana and Bi-Amma left the meeting after a short stay after which Mrs. Gokhalay, Mr. Amritlal and others spoke urging upon the audience to adopt full Swadeshi and work out the constructive programme completely according to the lead of Mahatma Gandhi.

The meeting dispersed late in the evening.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

The Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar which was jointly organised by the Parsi Rajkya Sabha and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, attracted a large number of men and women yesterday than on previous occasions. It was a great success. The stalls were open at about 4 p.m and the stall-keepers were seen busy meeting their customers who turned up in large numbers. Mr. Bharucha, Mr. V. V. Jerajani and many ladies of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha sold khaddar personally. The hall and the open compound outside presented a really edifying scene. The function, which was as usual held in commemoration of the Gandhi Day, was a great success and considering the large number of people going for it the sale effected must have been considerable.

GANDHI DAY AT MATUNGA.

The Gandhi day was observed at Matunga (G.I.P.Rly.) on Sunday with great enthusiasm. The principal item of the day was the distribution of khadi caps and ladus to the students of the Vinay Kumar Mandir at Matunga. The Mandir is attended by over 150 "untouchable" students and is under the charge of Principal Puntambekar. The students having recited national songs suited to the occasion were presented each with a Gandhi cap and a ladu by Seth Jadhavji Lakhamsey, President of the Matunga Congress Committee. The Gandhi day celebration expenses were borne by Seth Naranji Chothani who is known to take keen interest in furthering the cause of khadi and wiping out the curse of untouchability.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI TAKEN ILL.

CHOWPATTY MEETING NOT HELD.

The meeting announced to be held in the Chowpatty sands last evening under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to welcome Maulana Shaukat Ali had to be cancelled at the last moment as the Maulana wos highly indisposed since the previous night. At the time the meeting was to be held he was actually suffering from a temperature of 104 degrees. People of all classes, however, flocked to Chowpatty in large numbers long before the appointed time of the meeting, i.e., 4 p.m. By the time Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, arrived there and announced the cancellation of the meeting the sea face presented a scene of seething mass of humanity. The people received the announcement with great disappointment and slowly dispersed, most of them turning towards the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall where a Khadi Bazar was opened in commemoration of the Gandhi Day.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lausanne.—Conradi, the young Swiss, who was charged with the murder of Vorowsky, Russian delegate, who was assassinated in the Hotel Cecil here in May last, has been acquitted.—Reuter.

The lock-out of boiler-makers in the shipbuilding industry, which has lasted seven months, was terminated on the 16th by an agreement between the employers and the men.—(B. O. W.)

Louisville.—In a mile and a quarter race Zev beat In Memoriam by a nose.—Reuter.

"EXCELLENCY"'S TRIBUTE.

RIDDLE FOR THE READER.

BURIAL ALIVE.

For the following cutting from "The Advertiser," Adelaide, we are indebted to Mr. Benarsi Das Chaturvedi of the Sabarmati Ashram. It is an interesting document to Indian readers. We leave them to conjecture for themselves who the very high official who "more than any one else," was responsible for Mahatmaji's arrest, who is referred to as "His Excellency," whose term expires in December and who is reported to have said, "The only way to gaol Gandhi is to bury him alive," can be.

(BY DREW PEARSON.)

Poona, India.

On Gandhi Day—just a year and a half after the Mahatma's imprisonment—I visited the gaol near this city where he is confined, and talked with the man who more than anyone else in India was responsible for his arrest The latter official, whose name I cannot divulge, is one of the highest in India. In words so graphic that I could almost picture the slender figure of Gandhi sitting before him, he described his talks with the Mahatma and the events leading up to the arrest. It was a story which probably few people had heard.

At the height of his campaign of non-co-operation, my informant had called Gandhi to his office. Gandhi had been staging great bonfires, burning English cloth, had begin a most successful boycott of the schools and courts, and had organised such an effective campaign against the Prince of Wales that the streets down which his procession passed were almost empty.

Then, to use the words of my informant, Gandhi pattered in here on his little bare-feet and sat where you're sitting. And I warned him. "You don't know what you're doing," I said, "but you insist on going ahead with this devilish programme. I'll hold you responsible for every man, woman, and child that is killed."

"There won't be any, your excellency," he said.

"Yes, there will," I replied. "You're preaching non-violence, but that's all theory, In practice it won't work out There's no such thing as non-violence in such a campaign as you are waging. You can't control men's passions Remember, I hold you responsible."

His Excellency shook his finger at me as if I were Gandhi sitting opposite him—"Gandhi came in again after it was all over—after the riots and murders at Chauri Chauri. And I said—

"I told you what would happen. You are responsible."—He covered his face with his hands and said, "I know it."

"You know it! Well, can your knowing it bring back to life the men and women whose heads were ground into dust by the heels of your Indian mob?"

"Put me in gaol, your Excellency," he moaned.

"Yes, I'll put you in gaol, but not until I get good and ready. Do you think I want to put a crown of thorns on your head?" He said he was going to fast for a week.

A COLOSSAL EXPERIMENT.

His Excellency paused and leaned back. In a less animated tone, he added—

Just a thing spindly shrimp of a fellow he was, but he swayed 319,000,000 people and held them at his beck and call. He didn't care for material things, but preached nothing but the ideals and morals of India. You can't govern a country with ideals. Still that was where he got his grip upon the people. He was their god. India must always have its god. First it was Tilak, then Gandhi, now someone else to-morrow. He gave us a scare. His programme filled our gaols. You can't go on arresting people for ever, you know—not when there are 319,000,000 of them. And if they had taken his next step and refused to pay taxes, God knows where we should have been! Gandhi's was the most colosal experiment in world's history, and it came within an inch of succeeding. But he couldn't control men's passions. They became violent, and he called off his programme. You know the rest. We gaoled him. I saw him three days ago—in prison. Life seemed a little dull. I think he would like to get out. He complained that I wouldn't let him have any newspapers. "Why, I don't even know who is Prime Minister," he said. "The best way to keep posted in politics is to keep out of goal," I told him. "You'll be glad to know that I'm leaving in a few months. You and I were never the best of friends but at least we were candid with each other."

Here I interrupted to put the question I had come to ask, permission to visit Gandhi in prison.

"Absolutely impossible" his Excellency cut me short. "The only way to gaol Gandhi is to bury him alive. If we allowed people to come here and make a fuss over him he would become a martyr, and the gaol would a Mecca for the world. We didn't gaol Gandhi to put a crown of thorns on his head."

When I asked if there was any likelihood of Gandhi being released before his six years term expires, he replied, emphatically:—

"Not while I'm here. Of course, my term expires in December. They can do whatever they like with him after I go back to England.

GANDHI IN GOOD HEALTH.

Although it was impossible for me to see Gandhi, there was no difficulty about visiting his prison. Yeravada Gaol is just three miles from here, up in the cool mountains of the Bombay Presidency. Its sullen grey walls, standing 20 feet high, surround a compound holding 2,000 prisoners. Indian guards pace along the parapets and lounge about the frowning barred gates

I was admitted and talked with the head gaoler. He was not anxious to discuss the health of his star prisoner, but by piecing together his bits of information with what Mrs. Gandhi had told me.. I learned that the Mahatma was enjoying fairly good health. Confinement had reduced his weight 8 lb., a loss which he could ill afford, since he tipped the scales at only 7 st., when he began sentence

At first his treatment at the hands of his gaolers had not been too considerate, but after complaints by his sons, he had been given two rooms and a small outdoor compound. He still chose to sleep upon the stone floor, according to his life-long custom. Two prisoners, fellow Non-Co-operators, had been placed in the same compound to keep him company, and one of them did his cooking.

Mr. Gandhi ate only two meals a day one at sunrise, the other at sunset. He had adopted this ration many years before, because he felt that mankind in general ate too much. When he was a popular and successful young lawyer he was invited to so many banquets that he was sickened at the sight of men gorging themselves and resolved that he would not eat after sundown.

SPINNING COTTON IN PRISON.

Mr. Gandhi also believes in self-discipline. And in carrying this out, he has not only remained a celebate during the last 25 years, but has restricted his diet to five articles per day. This rule is rigidly enforced. For instance, Mr. Gandhi considers soup without ingredients as one article of his menu; but if the soup contains both salt and pepper, he considers that he has partaken of three articles. His favourite diet is fruit and goats' milk.

Every morning Mr. Gandhi spends from one to two hours in grinding corn in a native hand mill. This gives him physical exercise. After breakfast he is occupied another two hours in carding cotton, and in the afternoon he spins for two or three hours The remainder of his time is spent in reading. Mr. Gandhi has always been especially interested in religion, and every two weeks he sends to the chief goaler a list of religious books he would like to have. If the gaoler approves the list is sent to Mrs. Gandhi, who tries to procure them. He is allowed no political books nor magazines and newspapers.

NOW READING KORAN.

Gandhi calls himself a Hindu, but in many respects he comes nearer being a Christian, since he has read the Bible more than any other book. He is a devoted disciple of both Christ and Lord Krishna, the Hindu Prophet, but is somewhat sceptic about Mohammed. At present, with the help of a fellow prisoner who reads Arabic, he is industriously studying the Koran. Mr. Gandhi's religious creed, as explained to me by his son, is based upon two things: truth and non-violence. He is willing to dispense with all forms and ceremonies which the world calls religion, and retain these two basic principles.

According to his son, Mr. Gandhi does not wish to be released from prison by the pressure of a popular demand, but only by the Government itself, when it has suffered a change of heart towards the Indian people. He will win his release by no promise to abstain from politics, but promises to devote the rest of his life to the liberation of his country.

COMPARED TO CHRIST.

I have given you the reasons for Gandhi's imprisonment from the lips of the man who was responsible for it, and I have described briefly the life of the Mahatma in gaol. There remains only to give the opinion of the mass of Indian people on the imprisonment of their "saint" and leader.

India is religious. Whether Hindu, Moslem, Parsi, or Sikh, it respects religion and knows the history of other religions. Consequently India knows Christianity And everywhere in India I have heard Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment compared to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

Gandhi, they point out "climbed down to the depths of human misery and woe, where men toil desperately and die miserably ,down to the dark places of sweat and

(Continued on next page.)

MUSLIM'S DOUBLE DUTY.

TOWARDS RELIGION AND COUNTRY.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL TO SACRIFICE.

Under the auspices of the Nagpada and Madanpura Khilafat Committees a very large ly attended mass meeting of the Citizens of Bombay was held last night at the Chotta Kabristan to observe the third day of the Jazirat-ul-Arab week. Though the meeting was timed to be held at 6 p.m. the proceedings did not commence until quarter past 9 p.m. Maulana Abdur Razzaque was voted to the chair. Maulana Shaukat Ali, in whose honour also the meeting was arranged, could not attend owing to high fever. Maulana Mamomed Ali and Bi-Amma arrived at the meeting, shortly after 9-30, in a big procession which started from the Central Khilafat Committee's office and passing through the J. J. Hospital, Madanpura and Grant Road terminated at the Chhota Kabristan. They were profusely garlanded on the way. On their arrival at the meeting place they received a great ovation from the people who respectfully remained standing for a moment.

Bi-Amma, who first spoke, in a few well-chosen words asked the Muslims of Bombay to make the Jazirut-ul-Arab week a complete success. She wanted them to know the full implication of the occasion and do their duty faithfully and conscientiously by their religion and country. She exhorted them never to slacken their efforts and enthusiasm until the liberation of the holy places was completely achieved and the freedom of their Motherland fully secured.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, who on rising was received with loud cries of Allah-Ho-Akbar, begged excuse for his broken voice. He said that as he had to leave for Bijapur that very night within half an hour, he was sorry he would not be able to speak to them at great length. He would, however, take the earliest opportunity to do so when he would come to Bombay next time. His only message to them that night was that they must give up their indifference and indolence and must be ready for all sacrifices and suffering until the Jazirat-ul-Arab was completely free from all non-Muslim control and complete Swaraj was achieved for their country. To achieve these objects the primary thing they had to do now was to rally round the Khilafat and the Congress Committees and liberally contribute toward the respective funds. In his opinion his Muslim fellow-countrymen had a double duty to perform in this respect. They had to work for aiming Swaraj for their own country as also for the liberation and restoration of their holy places and their sanctity. He then explained and refuted at considerable length the charges of alleged mismanagement of the Khilafat Funds and asked the audience never to believe the exaggerated stories and mischievous rumours started by their enemies. The Muslims of India, he said, must remember that their [illegible] monetary contributions in aid of the fat could not even approach in the tremandous sacrifices and undergone by their co-religionists in for the same supreme cause. In a forceful peroration he once more insisted upon them to hearken to the behests of their religion and national calls and stand by their resolve with determination and courage. He concluded by praying that the Almighty might give them sufficient faith, strength and vision to rise equal to the occasion.

As they had to catch the Madras Mail, Bi-Amma and the Maulana immediately returned to the [illegible]. The meeting however continued [illegible] speeches were delivered by Moulvi Nasrullah [illegible] Khojandi.

(Continued from column 6.)

with our Allies in the great war. Government were anxious that no rift should arise between ourselves and our French Allies and speaking at the time when the position was particularly difficult he would only say that he refused even now, although there were causes for grave misgivings to abandon the hope that our French friends would even yet enable us to act in co-operation with them, while preserving our own interests, and the course which we believed to be right. Referring to General Smuts's recent statement Mr. McNeill said Government were entirely with him in believing that the best hope for the world in the future lay in co-operation between the British Empire and the United States. Government were as anxious as General Smuts was to make that co-operation between ourselves and America as far-reaching and whole-hearted as possible by any method that the American Government might feel it possible to carry out.—(B. O. W.)

MR. MONTAGU STANDS AS LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. E. S. Montagu has been adopted a prospective Liberal candidate for Sudbury.—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lord Birkenhead has announced that he is dropping all personal issues and has placed himself in the hands of the Chief Conservative agent with regard to speechmaking.—Reuter.

"NOT A GENERAL ELECTION."

"BUT A CONSPIRACY."

WANTED PROTECTION FROM FRENCH MILITARISM.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Wonderful reception was accorded to Mr. Lloyd George's first speech in the Liberal campaign at Northampton. The packed hall of nearly three thousand people thundered applause as the ex-Premier declared this was not a general election but a conspiracy. Mr. Bonar Law had placed the ship in the channel, but the mutineers got hold of the weak man on the bridge and persuaded him to pull up the buoy and the ship was going headlong on the rocks, unless people changed the crew. The conspirators were now putting Derby, Salisbury and Robert Cecil under the hatches (laughter and cheers) with the object of canning them before they were able to crawl away. Derby had managed to thrust out the claw but he had been captured and hermetically sealed and was now on sale on the tariff reform counter. Government's fiscal proposals were a subterfuge and the settlement of Europe remained the first necessity. They wanted protection not from French goods but from French militarism.

WEEK-END BATH OF SULPHURIC ACID.

Referring to M. Poincare's speech to-day as threatening the Entente, he said, "It gives the poor Entente baby a week-end bath of sulphuric acid (laughter) just to keep it clean and bright. Britain under the present Government is negligible in the councils of Europe. Britain's suggestions and proposals have been rejected and nothing has happened. Mr. Baldwin called on M. Poincare and M. Poincare having refused the conference, consulted the Belgian Government. Britain did not count. Britain is not worth consulting. "They suggest and so", they say, "we are very sorry it is either too late or too soon. (Laughter.) We will talk to you later." Britain that had spent ten thousand millions, lost nine hundred thousand lives, whose sacrifice and courage saved these countries from vassalage was of no account. It was humiliating and because they had made a mess of it they were trying to divert the attention to something else. The Americans returning from the Continent and said a common explanation in Europe and America was that we were frightened of French aeroplanes "this dauntless people who did not fear anything or anybody." (Cheers.)—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In a manifesto to his constituents, Mr. Baldwin says the objects of imposing duties on manufactured goods are firstly to raise revenue by less unfair methods to home production; secondly, to give special assistance to industries suffering from unfair foreign competition; thirdly, to utilise duties in order to negotiate the reduction of foreign tariffs; fourthly, to give substantial preference to the Empire in one whole range of duties. The manifesto mentions that amongst the articles on which duties will be imposed and intimates the additional revenue will be devoted amongst other things to the reduction of duties on tea and sugar. He says a substantial portion of seventeen light cruisers and a variety of smaller craft required in the next few years will be laid down as soon as Parliamentary sanction is secured in order to assist the shipbuilding industry.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov.

Mr. Baldwin says that since the occupation of the Ruhr it has become evident that we are confronted with a situation which is not likely to become normal for years. His aim will be to promote the continual extension of the principle of mutual empire preference which has already done much for the expansion of trade and development by co-operation with other Empire Governments of the Empire's boundless resources. He points out that exclusion from import duties of essential foodstuffs has already been announced and also of raw materials. Undoubtedly there will be a limit to the fuller extension of the Imperial preference, but the present proposals offer wide field by increasing the range of the variety of Empire production. He dwells on his intention to devote his attention to the development of Empire cotton growing in order to keep down the cost of raw material. The income from tariff will also provide means for Empire cotton growing and other developments.—Reuter.

PROMISE TO LANCASHIRE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17.

Newspapers state that Mr. Baldwin has given a definite pledge to the cotton industry of Lancashire that he will not impose duty on raw cotton. This announcement is expected to have an important effect on the vote of Lancashire in the general election.—(B. O. W.)

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

STILL PINNING FAITH IN FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17.

Mr. McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Cambridge referred to the foreign situation. He said Government's overpowering preoccupation was how to maintain unimpaired the alli

(Continued in column 5.)

RACE FOR MINISTRY.

PROBABLES IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Mr. A. P. Patro topped the list in the elections for the Ganjam non-Mohamedan constituency and has been declared elected. It is believed strongly in certain circles that the Rajah of Panagal and Mr. A. P. Patro (former Ministers) with Dewan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnam Pillay will constitute the new ministery, Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu vacating it. This rumour lacks official confirmation which is expected by Monday.

COUNCIL TO MEET ON 26TH

The Madras Legislative Council will assemble on 26th instant and will constitute sittings for three days. After the swearing in of the members, H. E. the Governor will address the Council and the House will adjourn till four p. m. for the election of the Deputy President. On the second day the President will announce the panel of chairmen. On the third day the House Committee, Public Accounts Committee and Finance Committee will be elected, as well as twelve representatives of the Council to the Senate and two representatives to the Board of Industries.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Of the elected members of the new Madras Legislative, it is presumed about 47 belong to the Justice Party. Among others it is believed, ten are Moderates, eight Independents, eighteen Swarajists and five Khilafatists. Of the nominated candidates eight represent the depressed classes and the European elected members number four.

CASE AGAINST R. S. BISHAMBARNATH TANDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS).

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

Yesterday Khan Bahadur Mr. Shafi, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, delivered orders in the case of King Emperor versus Rai Sahib Bishambarnath Tandon and eleven others cancelling the bail of the accused. Subsequently an application was made on behalf of the accused before the Sessions Judge for revision of the Magistrate's orders. The Sessions Judge refused to grant bail and dismissed the application remarking "I have heard both the parties. The accused is being prosecuted for a non-bailable offence. It is necessary for the applicants to make out a special case. They have not done so and the application must be and is dismissed". The defence counsel then took the matter before the Judicial Commissioner for Oudh who extended bail upto the 30th instant.

Only one witness, a clerk of the Allahabad Bank, Animabad branch was examined yesterday on behalf of prosecution. The witness produced two general ledgers and showed vouchers to the effect that under different vouchers on different dates money was sent to Calcutta and Cawnpore by wire, telegraphic transfer and drafts as desired by Rai Sahib Bishambarnath and some other accused.

PROGRESSIVE NON-BRAHMINS OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Mr. C. R. Reddy writing to the Press says that he has been asked [illegible] ber of Members of the Legislati[illegible] where they should sit in the new [illegible] was clear that the progressive [illegible]rahmins could not support the Min[illegible] which the Rajah of Panagal was to be the Chief. He requests all such non-Brahmin M.L.C.'s to join in the opposition and inform the Secretary to the Legislative Council accordingly. A motion of no confidence in the Ministry which will be tabled on behalf of the Democratic non-Brahmins will assuredly come up for discussion on the 26th, the day on which the Council meets and he requests all M.L.C.'s of his party to attend without fail and vote in its favour.

MR. IYENGAR ON SWARAJ PARTY PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Speaking this evening at the Gokhale Hall on the Legislative Assembly and the programme of the Swarajya party, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, who has been recently elected as a member of that body, said the Government of India insiduously tried to go back on the principles upon which the Reforms were based. The Swarajya party would not tolerate such things. Referring to the Services Commission, Mr. Iyengar said that the Indian Civil Service did not reconcile itself to the place of subordination created by the Mont.-Ford Reforms. It seemed to him that the Commission had come to India with the object of guaranteeing the position, prestige and prospects of the Services in the Government of his land in a manner which would not but be inimical to the progress of self-government in India. The Swarajya party wanted nothing short of full and immediate self-government. If their demands were not accepted they would offer continuous and consistent obstruction to prevent Government being carried on with the co-operation of the representatives of the people. They would use powers vested in them by the Government of India Act to compel the Government to accede to the wishes of the people and if they failed, they would have achieved their first object, namely to demonstrate the futility of the reforms.

GANDHI'S "COLOSSAL EXPERIMENT."

(Continued from previous page.)

tears. And like Christ, he found "that the mastery of the world waits upon him who is willing not to make others suffer, but to suffer himself." He wore a loin cloth that no man in all the land should be embarrassed by a poverty greater than his own. Great crowds of 25,000 to 75,000 followed the weaver of Sabarmati as they did the Carpenter of Nazareth. Four times he was imprisoned, thrice beaten by the mobs, and once left in the gutter to die.

When Gandhi lay stricken in a South African hospital after an attack which had broken his arm, he was asked what legal procedure should be taken against his assailant, and he replied, "Why should I seek to injure or punish him? The man did what he thought was right. Risked his life for it. I believe in that man; I shall love him and win him to me." And he did.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

An Indian moderate who is a Christian, a national leader, and a friend and admirer of the English, made this graphic comparison between the trial of Jesus Christ and of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"When the Roman Pro-counsul arrested and convicted the Carpenter of Nazareth, Roman prestige was maintained, property and vested interests were protected, and the populace quieted down and forgot all about their momentary leader. The Pro-consul showed undoubted discretion. Roman prestige was at stake, Roman prestige, which for generations was the guarantee of world peace.

"Not that the Roman pro-consul was without a perception of the greatness of the accused. He had probably heard something of His teachings and character. The silence of Jesus, that non-co-operator in excelsis, made a profound impression on the magistrate and he tried feebly to save the prisoner. But the 'system' had tied him hand and foot. He could only wash his hands in futility, and hand over the accused to the extreme penalty of the law.

"So the judge, addressing Gandhi, the weaver of Sabarmati said—"The law is no respecter of persons. Nevertheless, it will be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different category from any person I have ever tried, or am likely ever to try. Also, it would be impossible to ignore that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen you are a great patriot and great leader, or that those who differ from you in politics look up to you as a man of high ideals and leading a noble and even a saintly life. I have to deal with you in one character only. It is my duty to judge you as a man subject to the law, who, by his own admission, broke the law and committed what to an ordinary man must appear to be a great offence against the State."

"Indian opinion," concluded this Indian moderate "believes that when the great British statesmanship, with its claim of a record, in governing alien races, has no resources beyond arresting and convicting Mr. Gandhi, it has openly declared its insolvency, and has started on the road which Rome followed."

MR. R. W. CHURCH.

DEATH IN NURSING HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Mr. R. W. Church, formerly Mining Engineer to the Railway Board who was charged with cheating and taking illegal gratification in connection with the supply of coal to the Indian railways has died in Calcutta Nursing Home, Mr. Church was on bail and judgment was to have been delivered to-morrow.

PROGRESS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

A report submitted by the Government of Madras, Ministry of Local Self-Government to the Government of India (department of Education and Health) on the working of Local Boards in this Presidency for the year 1921-22, together with prescribed statements, is published. It deals with the elementary education in local [illegible] and the report says, it is estimated that for the Presidency, as a whole, 61 per cent. of boys of school-going age and 91 per cent of girls have still to be provided with elementary education. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Girls' schools during the year, there being 23-5 per cent., while the number of Boys' schools increased by 0-9 per cent. The cost of elementary education declined, however, by R. 3-7 lakhs.

With regard to public health, the Report calls attention to the inadequacy of the medical institutions in several districts and says accommodation for in-patients in the Local Board's Institutions is still defective. A salient feature of the sanitary administration during the year was the organisation of preventive staff, under trained Health Officer in five districts Three of the cholera parties maintained by Government were disbanded as an experimental measure and the staff distributed among these five districts. The results of the experiments have been most encouraging and the system has since been extended to all districts except the Nilgiris.

The birth rate recorded works out at 26/52 per mile against 25/84 in 1920-21. The rate cannot be relied upon, as the agency available in rural areas is defective. Government hope that the appointment of a separate Assistant to the direction of public health for vital statistics will result in more accurate records being obtained in future. The recorded death rate works out at 19/32 against 19/26 in the previous year. Cholera mortality showed an heavy increase from 18,890 to 26,153, while mortality under small pox declined from 11,032 to 9,109. Plague was much less virulent than in 1920-21, mortality being only half of that of the previous year (6,590) and was accounted for mostly by the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Madura, Bellary and North Arcot

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS PREJUDGING ISSUE.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIALISTS NON-CO-OPERATE.

The following letter has been sent to Mr. Frank Nelson, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, by leading industrial magnates of Bombay, declining the invitation to attend the opening of the first session of the Associated Chambers by H. E. Sir George Lloyd at the Town Hall on 3rd December. The letter is signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Messrs. R. D. Tata, Manmohandas Ramji, Lallubhai Samaldas, Jehangir B. Petit, Lalji Naranji, Phiroze C. Sethna, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Kikabhoy Premchand, Chuterbhooj Gordhandas Soonderdas, Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, Piroshaw M. Dalal, Kaikhusroo P. Shroff, H. P. Mody, Sorabji D. Saklatvala and S. Banerjea.

We have received your kind invitation to the opening of the first session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd at the Town Hall at 12 noon on the 3rd December, and we appreciate the thought which prompted you to extend to us the courtesy of this invitation.

Some of us have already accepted and we would all have been very pleased to do ourselves the honour of accepting the invitation and attending the said meeting, but we regret that the peculiar circumstances of the case make it impossible for us to do so.

You will, we are sure, pardon us for explaining our reasons for this at some length. We find that the Bengal Chamber which has till now, in spite of repeated requests from the Tariff Board, refrained from placing their views or any evidence before the said Board propose to move at the meeting of the Associated Chambers the following resolution:—

"That the Associated Chambers strongly disapprove of the proposed protective tariff in favour of steel industry as imposing an intolerable burden on other industries and indirectly on the public generally."

This resolution is, in our opinion, directly opposed to the feeling of an overwhelming majority of the Indian people, and appears to us to be an attempt to pre-judge an issue of grave national importance without examination or the evidence or of the important questions involved. The Fiscal Commission on which the European commercial community was represented by the then President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and two ex-Presidents, one of the Karachi and one of the Burma Chambers of Commerce, made the following recommendations:—

(1) That any industry which is essential for purposes of national defence should be adequately protected.

(2) That the Steel Industry is essential for purposes of national defence.

(3) That the question of extending protection to the manufacture of steel should be one of the first questions to be examined by the Tariff Board.

So far as we are aware, none of the European Chambers of Commerce have up to now taken exception to this Report signed by their representatives and it is in pursuance of that Report that the present enquiry is being held by the Tariff Board as to the necessity of affording protection to the Steel Industry. We understand that the Bengal Chamber has not offered any evidence to the Tariff Board and have not in any way assisted them in their enquiry. We are sure you will understand why we cannot associate ourselves in any way with session of the Associated Chambers, where a proposal is to be considered and presumably passed, pre-judging a question of such national importance before the evidence has been fully examined and considered and before the Report of the Tariff Board which has been charged with the duty of examining such evidence by the Government has been published. We, therefore, regret very much that, in the circumstances, we have no other recourse left but to decline the honour of attending the first meeting of the Associated Chambers and we trust that you will understand that no personal discourtesy is intended. As we think it necessary to explain in full the reasons which have led us to decline your kind invitation we send this letter to you jointly and trust that you will not mind our not answering your invitation separately.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN SECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

In connection with the question put by Sir Thomas Bennett and the reply thereto by Earl Winterton with regard to the prospects of the Indian Section of the British Exhibition, a representative of the Associated Press interviewed Rowan Bahadur Vijayargahwa Chariar, Commissioner for India who arrived to-day in Calcutta. He stated that the general position of the Indian section was as follows:—

Practically all the space available in Bengal and Madras Courts had been taken up and Bengal had just a few days ago applied for and taken an additional space. In the Punjab there were large number of inquiries on the part of private firms, but in order to keep up uniformly the high quality of exhibits, the Punjab authorities were obliged to make a rigorous selection. The internal lay out of Bombay and Bihar Courts was practically complete and their space was fully occupied. The Unied Provinces Court had some room left for private exhibits but even that would be filled up in less than a fortnight. As regards the Indian States, Bikanir, Travancore and Jaipur had recently applied for and obtained additional space. To sum up the difficulty now was to find space for the Indian Court at all. The Commissioner had application for 2990 square feet pending for this very reason.

Questioned as regards the quality of exhibits, Dewan Bahadur Vijayarghava Chariar said that he had now complete inspection of the exhibits of the several participating provinces and States and that the exhibits were of high order and would demonstrate to the Western world not only the excellence of workmanship and artistic taste of craftsmen of India but also the progress made in modern industries by India.

The Dewan Bahadur left for Madras this evening.

BABBAR AKALI CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

In the Babbar Akali conspiracy case, before Mr. Bull, special Mamistrate, sub-Inspector Chamelsingh giving evidence gave a graphic description of the tragedy enacted in Hoshiarpur district as a result of the explosion of the bomb which Dhanna Singh had on his person at the time of his arrest by the police. The witness and three others had a providential escape with slight injuries. A search of Dhanna Sing's body, witness stated, yielded a six-chambered revolver, a few cartridges and a pocket book containing certain names.

Election for the Bengal Council in the Calcutta north non-Mahomedan constituency, resulted in the return of Jatindranath Basu, a member of the constitutional party who represented this constituency in the last council.—(A.P.)

LAHORE CURRENCY NOTES CASE.

POLICE OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

In the forged currency notes case, before Mr. Harris, special Magistrate, Mirza Muazzam Beg, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., giving evidence on behalf of the prosecution, detailed the activities of his department in unearthing the conspiracy of the accomplices in note-forging. The witness stated that in January of this year, Mr. Petrie, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, informed Mr. Isemonger, D. I. G., that he had come to know through Mohammad Ashraf, an accountant of the Muslim Bank, of forged notes being in circulation. Under Mr. Petrie's instructions more notes had been collected and certain particulars ascertained by the informant. The notes in question were received from Haji Mahraj Din of Lahore whose principal associates were Sultan Mohammad and Taj Din. Thereupon Mr. Isemonger recorded the statement of Mohammad Ashraf and ordered the movement of the suspects to be closely watched. Mohammad Ashraf was directed to be on the look out for further information.

In March 1923 Umar Din of Lahore was arrested at Rawalpindi while selling the forged notes. The witness examined the file and learnt that an investigation had been conducted following upon the detection of five forged notes. The witness went to Peshawar and looked through papers connected with the forgery case in which Ismail was implicated. He also inspected the forging blocks recovered in that case. Then came the news that a certain person has been arrested at Delhi while in possession of about 150 forged notes of Rs. 100 each bearing series No. D. V. 88 and V.D. 88.

Mr. Ikramulhaq, Deputy Superintendent, C. I. D., Delhi, came to Lahore with the object of arresting certain persons in that connection. Mr. Isemonger decided that the suspects on the Lahore C. I. D. list and those wanted by the Delhi police should be searched and arrested simultaneously to minimize their chances of escape. The necessary formalities of investigation were observed and the 15th June was fixed for searches and arrests. The police authorities at other stations concerned were informed accordingly. The plan was put into execution and arrests were made following upon searches which were conducted under the witness' general supervision.

The Anglo-Indian named Bently who was detained last month at Roorkee while inquiries were made in connection with the murder of late Colonel Kennedy, and who was taken to Monghyr has been released from custody, nothing having been found against him.—(A.P.)

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

OBJECTION TO COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 17.

Before Mr. Anderson, special Magistrate, today Sardar Santsingn, Vakil for defence, put in an application objecting to the whole of the complaintant's statement as inadmissible. The petition stated. The prosecution has put in Mr. V. W. Smith in the witness box as a complaintant and have got from him certain facts which the witness cannot swear to be correct from his personal knowledge. Under section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act, evidence must, in all cases, whatever, be direct. The intention of this section is that evidence must be immediate, but not mediate or delivered through a medium. Mr. Smith's statement does not derive its value from the credit given to Mr. Smith himself, but rests entirely on the veracity and competence of some oth[illegible] perons subordinate to him. Such a statement being hearsay evidence, inadmissible under section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act. It has been urged by the counsel for the prosecution that the statement of this witness amounts to mere allegations of facts subject to proof by direct evidence. The position taken up by the council for the prosecution does not find any legal support. It is nowhere provided that the statement of any complaint which amounts to mere allegations of facts can be admitted into evidence. No such exception exists in favour of such a witness in the Evidence Act the Criminal Procedure Code or any other statue of the Indian legislature. It is only an attempt on the part of the prosecution to bring on the record a narrative in a highly coloured form in order to prejudice the mind of the court. Such a statement if permitted to remain on the record, is bound to prejudice the defence to a material degree. Therefore, it is prayed that the whole statement of Mr. Smith be rejected as inadmissible and expunged from the record" M. Petman for the crown, in replying to the application, distinguished between a complainant and a witness The former came only to lay his dukh (tale of woe) before the Court and not to depose to facts as the latter did. He said it was an insult to the Court to suggest that the Court be prejudiced by anything contained in the complainant's statement, Sardar Mahtab Singh, accused, urged that there were several accused in the dock who were non-co-operating and had not engaged Counsel. Suppose they did not cross examine the complainant, would not the statement as made by the complaintant be prejudicial to them. He added that Rai Bahadur Jwalaparshad, crown counsel had promised that at the close of the complainant statement, the counsel would make it clear how much of that statement was based on personal knowledge and how much on the reports of other persons The complainant should have confined himself to putting in the complaint and the sanction. Sardar Sant Singh, Vakil for the defence, denied that the convenience of the prosecution was any criterion for admissibility of a statement. Replying to the crown counsel, he said there were three ways of moving the machinery of the court: (1) through a complainant which was an oral or a written statement (2) through police report, and (3) the courts action sou moto. In the present case, the legal machinery was in motion by the local Government and not by the complainant. Counsel had been cases in which a Superintendent of police merely state that he put in the complaint as ordered by the local Government and filed the sanction. In the present case, counsel said documents were put in and a narrative was related connecting them with one another. What connection counsel objected to Counsel further urged that the narrative was put in not for purposes of the case but merely as propaganda work to please certain persons outside. The whole statement should he examined.

Mr. Petman for the crown contended that Mr. Smith's statement was admissible under section 252 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which when the accused appeared, the court was bound to hear the complainant and to take evidence in support of the complaint. Sardar Mahtabsingh insisted that the Court was bound to hear what it could legally hear and the witness depose what he could legally depose. He urged that Rai Bahadur Jwala Parshad promise still remained to be fulfilled. Mr. Petman said he had not been aware of anw undertaking having been given by Rai Bahadur Jwalaparshad, his colleague, but not that he had come to know of it he was prepared to add a line to Mr. Smith's statement to satisfy the defence. The Court rule that Mr. Smith's statement would stand, but allegations of facts which were not based on personal knowledge would not form part of the evidence. Mr. Smith was again put in the witness box and stated in reply to Mr. Petman that the statement made by him was based on reports andd documeats and not on personal knowledge.

AN INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The storm in the Bay is crossing the coast this morning between Vizagapatam and Cal. ingapatam with which ports communication is interrupted. It is of small diameter and probably is moving in a north-easterly direction. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general on North Madras coast and a few falls have occurred in Burma, Assam and Orissa.

The chief amounts are VictoriaPoint two inches, Rangoon one, Puri three and Gopalpur ten.

Forecast:—Extension in Orissa.

LOOTING AT DUESSELDORF.

SEPARATISTS CAPTURE SPEYER.

BERLIN'S CHARGE AGAINST FRENCH TROOPS.

Cologne.—A message from Duesseldorf says a number of casualties and arrests followed extensive looting by unemployed in all quarters of the town. Separatists have captured Speyer and the Palatinate Government has been transferred to Rudwigshafen.

Berlin.—Government has protested to France accusing her of responsibility for lawlessness, anarchy and terrorisation owing to the connivance of French troops at Separatists.

Duesseldorf.—A Regular battle took place between the Separatists and armed peasants near Neuwied yesterday which was renewed this morning. The incident resulted in twenty-four persons being killed, mostly Separatists and over sixty injured. A company of occupation troops ultimately disarmed a thousand Separatists and pursued the anti-Separatists.—Reuter.

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17.

From Paris it is announced that the meeting of the Ambassadors' Conference which was to be held to-day further to consider questions of Allied military control in Germany has been adjourned in order to enable further consideration by the Government concerned.—(B. O. W.)

FORECAST OF JAPANESE RICE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The second Government forecast of new Japan rice crop received yesterday in London estimates at 56,000,000 koku, being a reduction of 2,260,000 koku on the first forecast.—Reuter.

GUARANTEES TO TATA POWER CO.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The statement of guarantees agreed to by the Treasury under the Trade Facilities Act up to September 30th includes the Tata Power Company's £150,000 sterling guaranteed principal and interest for 25 years for hydro-electric scheme in India, in addition to the previous guarantee of £850 thousand sterling, the period of which has been increased to 25 years.—Reuter.

AGRA PROV. KAILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 17.

The proposed Agra Provincial Khilafat Conference will meet in Benares under the presidentship of Khwaja Abdul Majid Saheb, Proviucial Jamina Millia Islamia, Aligarh. Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahamad Ali, Abul Kulam, Azad, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pt. Jawahirlal Nehur, Srijut C. R. Dass and other national and provincial leaders and workers are expected to be present. The Reception Committee has began the arrangements on a large scale, as there is going to be a great rush of delegates and visitors. Those intending to visit are requested to intimate the Secretary of the Receptian Committee by the 1st of December 1923.

The Reception Committee Agra Provincial Khilafat Conference had received the folloiwng message from Maulana Shaukat Ali. "As ordered by you, I will be present at Benares for the Agra Provincial Khilafat Conference on the 9th 10th and 11th December. I need not tell you that, I respect our province to do its utmost for the Jazirat-ul-Arab work I request all the district workers to do their utmost in organising their Khilafat committees and give me a cheering and heartening report of their work at Benares. I can refuse you and other co-workers nothing. I hope and pray that they would be equally ready to help me. We have tremendously difficult work before us and we must, with God's assistance, see it through.

MADRAS MINISTRY FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

It is understood that the Madras Ministry has been reformed and that the Rajah of Panagal, Rao Bahadur A. B. Patro and Dewan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillay have been appointed for the Local Self-government, Education and Development departments respectively. Mr. Sivagnanam Pillay is an elected member from Tinnevelly district.

METHODS OF MILITARY RECRUITMENT.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF PARSI TERRITORIALS.

WIDESPREAD DISSATISFACTION AMONG PARSIS.

A MAJOR'S UNALTERABLE FAITH WITH HIS OFFICERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

In connection with the arrest on the 5th instant of four Parsi youths of 2nd Parsis Battalion and their subsequent release, have been able to gathe some important facts which it will be interesting for the general public to know. Col. Lavie came to Ahmedabad in 1920 for the recruitment of local Parsi youths to the 2nd Parsi Battalion. The youths and their parents raised objections against the six years' binding in military service. Col. Lavie gave clear assurances that the youths were at liberty to resign at any time they liked. On this definite assurance many youths joined. That the Indian Army Act of 1911 was very loosely construed at the time of recruitment in Ahmedabad is clearly indicated by the fact that Col. Lavie sanctioned the recruitment of boys much under eighteen and men much above the age of thirty-one. The Battalion was thus formed and Khan Bahadur Rustomji Vakil was appointed Commanding Officer. The Parsi youths were soon dissatisfied with Captain Rustomji Vakil. Some fifteen members sent in their resignations about a year ago. The resignations were held back for a long time by Captain Vakil. Uniforms and arrears of fees of some of those who had sent in their resignations were called for and a few of them were also informed that on receipt of uniforms and fees they would be discharged. The uniforms were accordingly returned and fees paid up. A long time after this, these youths were informed, much to their surprise, that their resignations were not accepted and a few days later they were served with orders to attend camp at Teethal (via Bulsar) from 2nd to 12th instant, failure to do so—attending with the penalty of punishment extending to death, although they had hardly any drill or training. These orders caused widespread alarm in the Parsi community here. A general meeting of the Parsi community was held on the 4th instant under the presidentship of Mr. J. T. Khambatta to consider the situation. Two important resolutions were passed. The first resolution requested Major King, the Commandant of 12/2 Bombay Pioneers to accept the resignations offered in view of Col. Lavie's clear assurances that the binding of six years was merely formal and would not be enforced. The second resolution was as follows: "This meeting views with great disapproval the unbecoming conduct of Captain Rustomji Vakil and Lieut. Jamshed Kothawalla in spreading all kinds of threatening reports amongst the boys of the Company who had resigned and were not attending parades and in bullying them, thereby causing alarm and panic amongst their parents and in the community."

SUDDEN ARREST.

It may be noted here that the "Times of India" did not publish this last resolution even though telegraphically requested by the Chairman of the meeting. On the morning of the 5th instant, all of a sudden four youths of respectable families were arrested by one Parsi Sergeant and some privates and taken to Teethall Camp under escort. I am told that over three hundred youths were absent from Teethal and it is surprising that only these four youths were picked out. The news of the arrest and all kinds of alarming reports that were spread over the town by some interested parties created a very serious situation and a deputation consisting of Dr. B. H. Nanavaty, Mr. J. T. Khambatta and others immediately left for Teethal the same day. Before the members of the deputation saw Major King, Lt. Jamshed Kothawalla told them that "Major King was enraged because of the telegram sent by the community, that he was determined upon setting an example and that he had made up his mind to have one or more of the boys shot that noon, that the prayers of all the officers for lesser punishment were not heard and the situation was most critical." Lieut. Kothawalla as well-wisher suggested that the deputation should keep quiet and not tell anything but simply say that the boys were guilty and therefore they prayed for clemency."

I have reproduced the above statement from a letter dated 11th instant addressed to Major King over the signatures of Ardeshir D. Wadia, J. T. Khambatta and Mr. Sethna. Major King gave the deputation a patient hearing and said that the Commanding Officer of the Ahmedabad Company had no power to accept resignations. However on the representation of members of the deputation the boys were released. Major King also promised enquiry into the causes of dissatisfaction prevailing in the Parsi Battalion in Ahmedabad. Instead of forthwith instituting the necessary enquiry Major King on the 7th instant addressed a letter to the local Advisory Committee of 12 Bombay Pioneers in the course of which he writes "Four men of this Battalion who were arrested were chosen for the arrest by me personally as I consider that they had shown most insubordinate spirit. The deputation appeared to acknowledge that they had been responsible for the absence of some of them and it seems that they themselves might have been charged under the circumstances with tampering with the loyalty of the troops. I did not bring this forward, as the arrest of these men seems to have created so deep an impression that I hope no more strong measures will be necessary but should they be necessary I will not hesitate to take them. I am not concerned with the quarrels of the various sections of Parsi community. I have perhaps greater knowledge of such quarrels than is thought. I have no reasons to hold anything against any of the officers at Ahmedabad. On the contrary I have confidence in them and my opinion will not be altered by anything said behind their backs. If there is anything to be said let it be said in the open."

I understand from a reliable authority that the local Parsi community, which has been considerably perturbed over this lamentable affair, is shortly going to hold a mass meeting to consider the situation and urge upon the military authorities concerned to discharge all those men who had sent in their resignation. There is considerable opinion in the Parsi community here against the youths forming the Territorial Force any more.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

MR. SMITH'S EVIDENCE CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 16.

The trial of 49 Akalis leaders was resumed this morning at 10-30 a.m., in the court of the Special Magistrate Mr. P. J. Anderson. Mr. Smith, Superintendent C. I. D., complainant continuing his statement said that there were examples of other forcible seizures of shrines contained in the complaint during the early stages of the S. G. P. C. He said that the Parbandhak Committee had all along insisted that no satisfactory solution could be arrived at unless all its political prisoners were released. He said that the Gurdwara Bill introduced in 1921 had been generally condemned. As a result of the forcible seizure of shrines a considerable number of Akalis had to be arrested. Government was not opposed to a genuine reform and in pursuance of the policy of conciliation it was prepared to release them on certain conditions. A considerable number of convicted persons was released but the S.G.P.C. was opposed to conditional release. The witness put in a poster from the Secretary, Shiromani Akali Dal in which the arrested Akalis were instructed not to consider the question of apologising without asking the permission of the S.G.P.C. The witness cited cases of Gurdwaras of Hothiana and Heran which had been seized by Akali Jathas by a show of force. The witness then referred to the Punjab Government's action in taking away the Golden Temple treasury keys and produced the Government's communique and said that the Seditious Meetings has been extended to Lahore and Sialpura but the holding of religious meetings was exempted. He said that in various Dewans held from time to time speeches of a political nature were made. The witness referred to the extracts of such speeches included in the complaint. He further said that an officer had been attacked by Akalis in Ludhiana at a Dewan. The witness passed on to the agitation during the Guru-ka-bagh affair in 1922 and said in the same year the S.G.P.C. had arranged a Dewan Congress session at Gaya where a detachment of Akali Jathas had been sent. For the first time a Sikh in the person of Sardar Tejasingh of Samundri was taken on the Congress Working Committee. He would produce evidence to show that the expenses of the Gaya Dewan were borne by the S.G.P.C. He produced some copies of the weekly "Hind" published in England. Its entry had been prohibited in India while the S. G. P. C. had been financing it. The Guru-kabagh prisoners were released, but the behaviour of prisoners after the release continued worse.

NABHA AFFAIRS.

The witness produced a copy of the "Tribune" containing the Government of India's communique about the abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha and further produced the S. G. P. C. communiques relating to the subject and agitation about the Nabha affair. He said that in July 1923 a fresh election of the S. G. P. C. took place at which chiefly an irreconcilable element was returned. The witness produced the copies of the "Akali Te Pardesi" and the "Tribune" newspapers in regard to matters relating to Nabha and also referred to a telegram of the Associated Press about the Maharaja's desire to discontinue agitation in his behalf. The witness said that in the Nabha State itself, in spite of orders of the State authorities prohibiting political meetings, these continued. Witness said that the "Nation" and some other newspapers were supporting the cause of the S. G. P. C. and some of its members were in one way or the other connected with them. Six members of the S.G.P.C. were directors and shareholders of the "Nation" of Lahore and money had been given by the S. G. P. C. The witness produced several other documents purporting to have been issued by the S. G. P. C. or by some of the accused appealing to the Jathas to rally at Amritsar for Nabha and said that the Jathas had actually come down here and had been despatched to Jaiton via Muktsar at which place Dewan [illegible] witness alluded to the demonstration of barefooted Akalis passing through principal stations on the 8th September according to the orders of the S.G.P.C. known as the Dhaba Radsh[illegible] collected funds for the help of the Babar Akalis.

At 3-30 p.m. when evidence was concluded the defence counsel wanted it to be interpreted in vernacular to the accused who did not follow in English and for the purpose an interpreter was duly sworn in. The court then rose for the day.

Sardar Tejasingh, an Akali Jathedar has been arrested by the Amritsar police under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 17.

To-day's hearing of Akali leaders' trial was exclusively devoted to the translation of Mr. Smith's statement. In the end the defence counsels wanted to postpone the cross examination of the complainant till a list of witnesses was put forward or some of the documents produced by him were proved by the witnesses, for they alleged that that would facilitate the work. The Court agreed and thus the hearing after 1 p.m. was adjourned to Monday.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Nov. 16.

At the annual meeting of the Patna University Senate, the decision that the vernacular should be the compulsory medium of the Matriculation examination arrived at in 1921, was put off *sine die*, because the Government had no money to employ additional teachers that the scheme if adopted would entail.

An Amritsar, message of November 16th states:—Mr. Venkatappayya, President All India Congress performed the opening ceremony of a khaddar shop in Amritsar started by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. Dr. Kitchlew, Satyapal and Mr. Ayya made speeches advocating the use of khaddar which had been urged by Mahatma Gandhi.—(A. P.)

16TH NOVEMBER.

CELEBRATION IN KENYA.

Mr. Said Hasan, President, Muslim Association, cables from Nairobi:—

Acting on instructions from the Ali Brothers and Dr. Ansari, the Muslims of Kenya and Uganda observed 16th November, offering prayers for the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab.

APPEARANCE OF NEW ISLAND.

IN THE VICINITY OF AKYAB.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

It is officially stated a new island of considerable size has appeared about four miles south of Roranga Island near Akyab.

C. P. VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

GONDIA, Nov. 16.

The Marathi C. P. Provincial Volunteer Conference began its sittings on Monday, the [illegible] noon. Pandit Radha Mohan [illegible] recently released from Agra jail. [illegible] hall was nicely decorated [illegible] national flags and mottos. [illegible] delegates from every part of the province as well as volunteers from Hindi C. P. and other visitors. Among the prominent persons were Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Bhagawandin, Messrs. Pathak, Makhanlal chaturvedi, Karamat Hussain Satyadev, Vidyalankar, Gharpade and others. With the speeches of the Chairman and the President, the first sitting was finished at 4 p.m. Seth Surajmalji Agrawal, the Chairman, welcomed the delegates in very suitable terms. The President in his speech emphasized the importance of the well-organised and disciplined volunteer organisation, their uniform, non-voilence and the training of the volunteers.

SECOND SITTING.

The second sitting of the Marathi C. P. Provincial Volunteer Conference began at 8 p.m., the same evening. Seven resolutions were passed. The Nagpur Satyagrahies and workers were congratulated on their victory for the national flag, especially the late Shree Hardeo Narayansingh of Behar who laid down his life in the struggle as a prisoner. Sympathy was expressed with those Satyagrahies who have not yet been released and the Provincial Congress Committee was requested to enquire about their jail life; it was resolved to work according to the aims and objects of the All-India Volunteer Conference to be held at Cocanada and a provincial sub-Committee was appointed to carry on the work of the volunteer organisation in the province and to collect Rs. 5,000 for the necessary expenses. Sympathy was also expressed with the present Akali movement and it was recorded that the action of Government in declaring the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dail unlawful assemblies and prosecuting the Akali leaders under this pretext were calculated to encroach upon the natural rights of citizens and it was resolved to place the services of the Conference at the disposal of the Shiromani Gurudwara Committee when necessary. Eleven delegates were elected for the Cocanada Conference and the name of Sjt Gangadhar Rao Deshpande was suggested for the Coconada Conference. The Conference terminated at 11 p.m.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIVERGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 16

[illegible] with the grave divergence [illegible] French opinion with regard [illegible] the question of sanctions if the Reich fails to guarantee the resumption of the military control, well-informed London circles hope an agreement is possible. But it is generally opined in Paris that Italy as well as Britain will refuse to join France and Belgium in taking sanctions which, it is indicated, may consist in the extension of the occupied area. A declaration has been made that the Rhineland and the Ruhr will be held "as long as the Franco-Belgium security is menaced" which means indefinitely. The British point of view is that the German action with regard to the ex-Crown Prince and the military control calls for a protest but a hasty action might add to confusion in Germany but the necessity of deliberate and considered and if possible united measures are fully realised.—Reuter.

"AT HOME" TO LORD LEE.

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Reading gave a banquet to-night at the Viceregal Lodge in honour of Lord Lee and the members of the Royal Commission on superior Services. About 70 guests were present. His Excellency in proposing the health of the principal guests thanked them for coming out to the relief of the Government of India in a very difficult task and wished them all success.

Lord Lee thanked the Viceroy and Lady Reading for their splendid hospitality and said he and his colleagues had no illusion as to the gravity of the problem they were faced with. He had no axe to grind with regard to India either past or future and faced the task with absolute impartiality. He hoped they would come to a truthful judgment for the benefit of the Indian Empire.

News has been received that Miss Starr of Kohat fame has been engaged to Major G. G. Underhill 1-1 Punjabis.

LONDON LETTER.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

PRINCELY SYCOPHANCY AT THE CONFERENCE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BOOK.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

Apropos of the Imperial Conference I see that my friend Mr. Saint Nihal Singh has been comforting the readers of the "Daily Herlad" with the assurance that India has given an emphatic negative to the Imperial preference proposal. I cannot understand how a writer of Mr. Nihal Sing's perspicuity can be so foolish as to suppose that Mr. Innes's statement to the Conference justifies any such comforting assurance. He tells us that "Mr. Innes gave the death-blow to the movement for Preferential [illegible] some thing, it is obvious and was when Mr. Singh wrote his article that the movement is anything but dead. It is very much alive. Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, is in deadly earnest and so are his friends from the other Dominions. They are in the Empire for business and not for sentiment. And they are driving before them a stalwart party in the present Government, who are prepared to go all the way to bring the plans of Mr. Bruce & Co. to the fullest fruition. If Imperial preference gets its death blow, as it probably will, it will be at the Unionist Conference, which is now meeting at Plymouth, or at the polls in the event of the Unionist Conference endorsing the policy. But probabilities are not certainties and such curious and unexpected surprises occur in this country, as elsewhere, out of political combinations and general elections, that it is not altogether uncertain that the Preferentialists may get a term of office, though I think it extremely unlikely. But as far as India is concerned she counts neither way and will continue to be of no account until the Indian people achieve Swaraj. I have read Mr. Innes's speech with care and I can find no justification in it for the assertion that he gave on behalf of India an "emphatic negative" to the Imperial Preference" proposal. It is true that he intimated that Indian opinion would be adverse to Imperial Preference but he was careful to point out that the Indian Government is not responsible to the people of India. And the Dominion Premiers needed no reminder of that. They know perfectly well that neither the opinion of Mr. Innes, nor of the people of India, nor the Government of India matters two pence when it comes to the point of deciding on the putting into effect of a scheme of Imperial Preference. Mr. Innes and the Government of India will have to do what Whitehall tells them and India, as always, will have to conform, at the sacrifice of her own interests, to what is considered best for the interests of the Empire as a whole. And I have no doubt that when the time comes, if it does for her to do so, the Maharajah of Alwar, or some other Princely divine spark of the Imperial firmament will assure the world in courtly, not to say flunkeyish terms, with what pleasure India accepts the role of an Imperial doormat.

THE PRINCES AND THE EMPIRE.

In the meanwhile the Princes of India have improved the occasion of the discussion on the status of Indians in the Empire which was inaugurated yesterday with one of those supreme gestures of flunkeyism which are so helpful to the maintenance of the prestige of white races in the Empire. Nothing is to be published of the speeches of the Duke of Devonshire, the Maharajah of Alwar and Dr. Sapru at yesterday's meeting as, we are informed, the Conference took the view that it would be better to defer the publication until statements had been made on behalf of the other Governments represented and the discussion completed. I have not noticed, hitherto, that such a delay in publication has ever been thought necessary in the case of discussions initiated by any of the self-governing representatives. But let us be thankful for small mercies. If the worthy Maharaja's utterance was on the same level as the oleaginous tributes he has previously rendered to the greatness of the Imperial family assembled at the Conference,—which treats him as a sort of golliwog,—we can be grateful that the infliction of it is deferred for some time, and should be still more grateful if it could be suppressed altogether.

But as rich sweetmeats are apt to become rancid with keeping, it is as well that the gratuitous effort of sugary compliments offered to the Conference by the Princes of India through the medium of the divine spark of Alwar, has been published without any delay whatever. One wonders whether the people who are responsible for this nauseating sycophancy ever reflect in the least on the effect of such stultifying self-abasement on the people for whom it is intended. Do they suppose that General Smuts and the rest of them, who really [illegible] and have shown by their words and [illegible] over and over again, that the Princes of India to gether with the rest of the people of India belong to an inferior race which ought to be segregated from the superior white inhabitants of the British Colonies, are likely to change or modify their views or prejudices because these glittering Princely personages having just been the recipients of a contemptuous kick, take the first opportunity to affirm their attachment to the people who kicked them. One can well imagine the amusement and contempt which a man like General Smuts, who never bowed to anyone in his life unless we was made to feel that he was up against superior strength, must regard this gesture of servility from the Indian Prices at such a juncture. It is also absolutely as grateful. After Kenya the Princes might, at least, have spared their countrymen the further humiliation of this unsolicited demonstration of affection for an Empire which is now constituted on a denial recognition of the inferior status of Indian subjects of the Crown. They had no reason for [illegible] apart from the consideration [illegible] which apparently did [illegible] tions of the people [illegible] ous message. The [illegible] the Chamber [illegible] had, therefore, the best [illegible] silent. But they, or whoever is responsible for an action, which should be an offence to every self-respecting Indian, must go out of their way to tell the world that, though the Imperial Government has recognised the inferior status of their fellow-countrymen in the Empire, and though General Smuts & Co. are demanding that Indians should be segregated when they inhabit the sacred lands of Dutch hair-breeds, they are panting to make expression of their goodwill and friendship for General Smuts and their desire to be drawn closely together into bonds of good fellowship with those who have just inconsistently relegated them to the backyard.

A dignified assertion that India could have no part or fellowship in an Empire, which failed to accord her sons and daughters equality of status, and that there could be no "comity of nations" where there was not equality might have been effective at such a juncture. This ecstatic outburst of undying fealty to one's own degradation will merely strengthen the belief which unfortunately exists, that the rest of the Empire can do what it likes with India.

THE SUPER-EGOIST.

Amidst the happenings of tremendous contemporary importance which are daily going on around us, Mr. Churchill's history of the war—or history of his own doings during the war—seem very small and very stale beer. At any other time and in a more happy perspective they would have had a greater interest. As a study in ego-mania they are certainly interesting. If one could accept Mr. Churchill and his doings at his own valuation one would be left with the conclusion, that only one thing was necessary to an early success for the Allies during the first two years of the great struggle—and perhaps after, but he has not taken us as far as that yet—and that would have been to have put Britain under his dictatorship and made him supreme generalissimo in command of all the allied naval and military forces. By such a happy stroke, as his ornate and highly coloured narrative makes clear to his own satisfaction at any rate, the Germans would have been rolled back from the Western Front three years earlier than the date of their actual collapse. Constantinople would have fallen before his brilliant strategy; and, generally, as he would express it himself, the world would have witnessed events of an importance unparallelled in all its history. The misfortune that nothing [illegible] followed the [illegible] his calculations leaves his confidence in his own supreme competence quite unperturbed. Had he been allowed by his less able colleagues to have his own way in every particular the mishaps and disasters which produced the fiasco and made his name an eternal reproach would never have occurred. He seems quite unable to realise that even had things been arranged exactly as he wished, there were still innumerable factors which might have, and almost certainly would have interfered to prevent the consummation of his wonderful plans for the elimination of Turkey from the contest.

THE ARCH-CULPRIT.

An example of the way in which Mr. Churchill's vision is limited by his incapacity to see anything, except through the rose-coloured spectacles of his own enthusiastic optimism, is provided when he quotes the fact that the Turkish Government had made all its arrangements for the evacuation of Constantinople and the removal of the Government to the interior of Asia Minor after the first [illegible] successes of the British Fleet in its bombardment of the outer defences of the Dardanelles, as an assured sign that they fully expected to lose their capital, and, therefore, evidence of the certainty of the success of his own plans, had they been followed out as he proposed. It does not seem to strike him that these are merely precautionary measures which every Government is bound to take when an assault on its capital is threatened, though it may have every confidence of its ability to repel the attack. The French Government even went so far as to evacuate Paris, but it did not lose Paris all the same. Mr. Churchill, despite the cruel experiences which the Government of which he was

(Continued in column 1.)

(Continued from column 6.)

member had of events, never turning out according to calculation, never makes any calculation for any sort of mishap to the plans prepared by himself. It now seems quite clear from his own narrative that he was the arch-deviser of the ill-fated Dardanelles adventure. Lord Fisher, the greatest naval expert of his time, and Mr. Churchill's chief adviser, was against it from the beginning and acted under protest at every step. Lord Kitchener seems always to have viewed it with suspicion and nobody but Mr. Churchill in the beginning seems to have had great faith in it. But by the sheer force of his own personal persuasiveness and nervous energy he seems to have carried everyone of his colleagues and subordinates along with him until, at last, they got sick and tired of him and his palns and, as he himself expressively phrases it, he found a wall of crystal erected between him and the Dardanelles that there was no getting through. Quite undamped in his enthusiastic belief in himself, however, he at once set off for the Western Front, when he quitted office, and proceeded to lay before the military command plans for the immediate and complete defeat of the Germans. He assures the perspiring reader that, had these plans been acted on, the war on the Western Front would have been brought to a quick conclusion, making no allowance again for the fortune and accidents of war which so often intervene to make a hash of the most perfect paper plans. His optimism and self-confidence are about the only two things that have emerged from the greatest war of all time unscathed.

CALLOUS SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Incidentally this book exposes the sheer callousness with which our politicians dispose of human life when they go to war. One of Mr. Churchill's great arguments in favour of his own scheme for subduing the Dardanelles and one which seems to have been effective with his colleagues, was that the ships which he proposed to use, and did use, were with few exceptions of an obsolete pattern for purposes of modern naval action and in any event were doomed to the scrap heap. Why therefore should they not be risked in this gamble? Not a thought apparently of the fact that each one of them contained hundreds of human beings who were not condemned with the ships to the scrap heap and were, at least, of some value. Mr. Churchill is hardly qualified, in view of his own record, to point the finger of condemnation at the generals on the Western Front—as he does in another part of his book—for their heavy sacrifice of human life.

NO THOUGHT OF INDIA.

Not the least interesting portion of the book, or of that part of it which is being printed in the "Times" and other papers in anticipation of its full publication, are those which deal with the negotiations which were in progress in 1914 and 1915 with the Russian Government as to the disposal of Constantinople, should it fall to the Allied arms. Sir Edward Grey began by making a present of the Turkish capital to the Russian Government, as soon as Turkey entered the war, and this promise was ratified by a public announcement in the early part of 1915. One notes that Mr. Churchill was impressed with the "repercussion" of these events throughout Europe and the unfavourable effect that the announcement was bound to have on Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania. There is no thought of India. The seventy millions of Indian Mahomedans and their sentiments do not seem to have troubled Mr. Churchill or anybody else at this moment, any more than they did seven years later, when Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill and their colleagues brought the Coalition to grief by their mad proposal to enter upon a new war with Turkey. I recall, when reading all this, with grim amusement the assurances which I privately received from high officials in India at the time of the certainty that the Imperial Government, in anything it did regarding Turkey, would be careful to respect the sentiments of Indian Mahomedans!

CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, November 19.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1353-23—Wadia G and Co, Langley and and Co, Mahadeo Bhasker and others

FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.

2058-23—Jehangir M and S, Nowla Doonga and Co, Ceramita widow and others, Mulji Th and Co. Merwanji K and Co, Kanga and Ca, Andrade and Co

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1148-17—Little and Co, Weld and Co v Khan Saheb Haji Kara Ilahi Sethi, Jehangir and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

2484-24—Shah and Ch, Dhanji Vallabhji and anr, Cowasji Framji and Co, and anr. Mulla and M.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd Habib Tar Mahomed Mulla and M.

2434-23—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Keshavlal Ayeshabai M B Chothia and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT

T and I J Re Parbati, widow, 20-20 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Jenesre widow, Suraswatibai widow, Jamshedji K and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

5351-22—Payne and Co The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Nanakchand Nathmal and anr Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

818-17—Dikshit and Co., Ganpatrai Harnandrai Onkarmal Hardeodas and others Pudnanand Cl and J, Tyabji D and Co.

[illegible]1—Motichand and D, Soonkallianji and ors v Gulam Hein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai and M.

[illegible]C Dalal, Adamji Lookmanji v Hewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

[illegible]lla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

[illegible]Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.

459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.

2619-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.

2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S

5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyanda Bros, Mulji Th and Co.

537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Laloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.

857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambirani, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M S 1765-22—Sabnis G and S. Rose Hill v Luke C Hill, Renga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3641-21—Dubash and Co, Keddarnath Tulsidas, Becharmal Jagamal, Amarchand and M.

3643-21—Captain and V, Nasserwanji Sorabji Talati, R C Mehta, Dikshit M and Co.

3664-21—Ardeshir H D and Co. The Reliance Marine Ins. Co. Ltd, Manecksha nd Kalianmal, Malvi M R and Co, for third party.

3667-21—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Bhimji, Liladhar Lamji, Soonderdas and Co.

3668-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Abdul Hussein Tyaballi and anr Torljef Ashland Ltd, MB Chothia and Co

3667-21—Motichand and D, Vadilal Sorabhai Jiwanlal Manecklal Gundaria and others, Mehta L and Co. (1 and 2.)

3519-21—Ardeshir H D and Co. Cooverji Pallonji, Juthalal Virji and others Malvi M R and Co, (3), Khandwalla and Chh (2).

3680-21—In person, Narotamdas Jetharam Jathashanker Jethabhai and anr In person (1 and 2.

3719-21—Motichand and D, Abhaichand Fakirchand, Jiwanlal Manecklal Guderia, Mehta L and Co.,

3725-21—Chitnis K and M, Narotam Motichand, Goculdas Ranji, Ferreira and V.

3744-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Mango alias Ramdas Chunilal, Payne and Co,

8207-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moss Vora Adamally Abdulally, Dubash & Co.

2095-21—Pandia and Co, Devsi Harpal, Holabhai Umedchand and anr, Manilal and K. .....

2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Khimji Arjun Amin and D. ...

2177-21—Mehta L and Co, Rawji Ghela, N C Dalal and Co.

2764-21—Mehta L and Co, B N Lang, Hathisingh Jethabai, Payne and Co.

2913-21—Little and Co Aron Abraham Nissim Gourgey Elapam Smith, Mulla & M

3348-21—M B Maniar, Vadilal Goculdas and Co. The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

3417-21—Malvi M R and Co Mahomed Ebrahim Karim, Malubhai Parpia and Sons, Mulji Th and Co.

3507-21—Mulla and M, Ebrahim Mahomedalli and Co Padamsey Narsibhai Matubhai J and M.

8793-21—Khanderao L and M, Jerup Jethaji and Co, Haridas Tricumdas, Mulji Th and Co.

160-19—N C Dalal and Co, Talaksy Khetsy v Mohanlal Gigabhai and Co., Vrajlal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

3749-23—Mehta L and Co, Shantaram Moreshwar Mukadam Hargovind Dharamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

2249-23—Matubhai J and M, Vassanji Kalianji Ooka, Sha Ruissey and others, Jamshedji R and D.

SHORT CAUSES

3150-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubai and anr, Alimahomed Mansur and others, Jamshedji R and D.

3692-23—Kanga and Co, Gulamali [illegible] Hussein Tayaballi and Muhammadhusein and anr [illegible] and J.

4388-23—[illegible]min [illegible] D, Nagji Motiji and Co, Abdulhusein Ebrahimji and others Mantri and Co.

2808-23—Little and Co, Forbes Lund, M G Dawson, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasany, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and others, Little and Co. Payne and Co.

3059-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Mahubhai Maneklal Shah, Keshavji Mulji, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v John Leonzeni widow.

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dajiba Dhondoo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Balashanwar Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

3869-23—F P Pavri, Nowroji Hormusji Contractor and others v Hormusji Rustomji Mody and another, Patell and B.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas [illegible] D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v [illegible] Abdulla Kazim Payne and [illegible]

4032-23—Khandwalia [illegible] Mathuradas Vishram and [illegible] v Kesharichand Devchand, Daphtary F and D.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jaliram Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—[illegible] K and Co, Jethabhai Mahadeo Sahano and [illegible]

4077-23—Tay[illegible] and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co. Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel. M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1050-23—Vachha and Co, Cawasji Dinshaw Bharucha, Burjorji Lalchand, Wadia G and Co.

3951-22—Kanga and Co, Nensy Meghji and others, Domingo Abrico, Surveyor and Co.

752-23—Mehta L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher, Kalidas Narsey and others Mohile and P, Thakordas and D.

811-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Kamlabai widow, Gangadhar Radha Kison and another Sunderdas and Co.

1129-23—Ferreira and V, Haridas Walji and Co., Hassum Premji and others, Unwalla P and P, Kanga and Co.

1155-23—Mehta L and Co, M Dialdas and Sons, Peasumal Rellumal Narsumal, Little and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2805-20—Amin and D, Madhawji Kanji A Merchant, Vithal Atmaram and another, Judah and S, Malvi M R and Co, Mohile and P.

LONG CAUSES.

1503-21M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Veiji Daya, Malvi M R and Co.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21— MB Chothia, Maysukhlal Nanachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshottam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co. Ratanchand Vehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamshedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors, v. Mahomedali Adamji and ors Edgelow G W and Co. ...

2039-21—Craigie B and C L and F Bahroclough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamshedji R and D Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K D Shantilal Kantilal and Co. v Allibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and C. Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabhai widow, Captain and V

2727-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay and anr, Bhaichul Beahman and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

3348-19—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubakar, Abdul Rahim Tajudin and other, In Person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 16th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.858 inches
Temperature of Air		76.4 degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70.5 "
Dew Point		67.2 "
Relative Humidity of Air		74.% "
Extent of sky(the whole sky equal to 10)		0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		83.2 "
Minimum do do		70.5 "
General direction of wind night to		
Movement of Wind to midnight		
Fall of Rain		
Total fall during month		
do. do. year		
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of		

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m	ft. in	Nov,	h. m.	ft in.
Sat	17	0 48	30 9	17	6 45	17 4
		13 42	28 4		18 43	14 3
S.	18	7 36	25 8	18	1 19	20 7
		20 36	25 2		14 17	18 7
M.	19	8 30	25 8	19	2 24	20 6
		21 24	26 0		14 55	18 0
Tu.	20	9 8	25 10	20	3 12	20 0
		22 3	26 9		15 25	17 0
W.	21	9 45	26 1	21	3 52	19 3
		22 36	27 4		15 55	18 1
Th.	22	10 19	26 3	22	4 28	19 8
		23 9	27 11		16 25	16 2
F	23	10 50	26 5	23	5 1	19 6
		32 42	28 4		16 55	16 4

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

On Friday night on Ali Salam, a Mohmedan appeared at the Nagpada police station and complained that he was stabbed with a knife and assaulted with sticks by one Jaini and several others. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to have three incised wounds. Ali stated that while he was driving in a Victoria along the 11th Kamatipura Lane Jaini raised a shout when others came out and joined him in dragging him out of the victoria. He was then assaulted and stabbed. It appears the complainant was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Jaini's brother Gaffoor and was recently released. Jaini has absconded.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17.

S S Nurjehan, Crebbin, Calcutta.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.
S S Bengala Lindon Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.

S S Ormara, Cook Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—:

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Nurjehan for Calcutta.
Steamer Kashmir for London.
Steamer Solhog, for Rangoon.

S S Nurjehan:—Messrs. Turner Morrison and Coy's steamer Nurjehan, 3379 tons, Captain Crebin arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna 2043 tons Captain Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita 1955 tons Captain Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bengala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bengala. 1935 tons, Captain Lindon arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo with a general cargo.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ormara 2978 tons Captain H J Cook sailed from harbour on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, November 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

ished.
2 China, 4161 London, 15/12 M M & Co.
4 Naringa 4117 N F N F M M & Co
5 Altai Maru 4847 Kobe, 27/11 O S Kaisha.
6 Castalia 4083 L'pool 21/11 Graham & Co.
7 Melford Hall 3583 L. P. 21/11 K N & Co.
11 Modasa 5580 Antwerp, 16/11 M M and Co.
Offside 12 Revati 250 N F N F, B S N & Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.
15 Nurtureton, 4495, Hull, 17/11 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe, 21-11 O S Kaisha.
2 Ormara, 2978 Cal. 15-11, M M and Co.
3 Barjora 1908, P G, 15/11 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Burma 16/11 M M & Co.
6 Hoogkerk, 3170 Colombo, 17/11 E D Sassoon & Co.
8 Alpine Range 2267, Calcutta N F S S N & Co.
9 Kohinur 3240 Calcutta, 15/11 T M & Co.
12 & 13 Bamora 1878 Busra 22/11 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
10 & 11 C Genoa 3965 NF NF K N & Co.
15 Tannenfels 1744 tons K'chi N F, Graham and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Garada 3218 Rangoon 22/11 M M & Co.
F Solhang 1387, Rangoon, 17/11 S S N Co.
H Karachi 124 M Coast, N F, R E Coolin & Co.
H Kilindini 129 M Coast 16/11 R E Colin and Co.
N Urbino 3212, Karachi 20/11 J F & Co.
Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O. S N Co.

Dongola due about 9th December, Agent and O S N Co.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th Decembe Agent P & O S N Co.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 21st November, Agent I S N Co.

Margha due about 18th November, Agents I S N Co.

Matiana (not fixed). Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and [illegible]

Trafford Hall due about [illegible] November, Agent K N Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co. Agent J F Co.

Clan Ronald due about 22nd November, Elysia due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Monroe (not fixed), Agent J F & Co.
City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Calcutta, (not fixed). Agent K N Co
Vitellia (not fixed). Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brockfield due about 12th November, Agent W and A Graham Co

Reichenfels due about 19th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Liebenfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Marienfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent L T Co.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.

Gacovia due about 18th December, Agent T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italiana.

Castle Vorgiano due about 15th December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 15th November, Agt. Volkart Bros.

Kentucky due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent W and Graham Co.

City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Lima Maru due about 19th December, Y K.

Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 17.

S S Delta for London:—2 cases furniture Jenna and Co.; 7 casks Ind. chutney and pickles, N K Jushwala, 1 case samples of apparel and boots and shoes, A M Soddier and Co. 500 cwt ctry myrobolams, Kolyandas Bros; 100 bales Sesri hemp, Shrikison and Co. 67 bundles sndalwood roots, Sorabji Nawroji and Co., 1896 cwt Ind. Mossoor, Rally Bros.; 1 package Moherdochay, Thos Cook and Sons; 30 heads Ind. chutney Framji Nawroji, 6 cases engine, wheels etc., Alcock Ashdown and Co. 100000 cwt myrobollams, B Damjee and Co., 32 bales cow hides tanned, Tadhabhoy Tharsie and Co., 300 bundles Ind. deer horns, Goolam husein Sachidie, 3 cases Ind. cotton curtains, Shen Narain J Naran; 3 cases Ind. cotton curtains, Tarachund Parsharam; 4 cases Ind. cotton curtains, C B Bhootwalla and Co., 1400 cwt oil cakes, Jeyram Permanand; 1091 cwt myrobollams, B Damjee and Co.

S S Delta for Gibraltar:—7 cases Ind. Looquard ware, M Dayaldas and Sons.

S S Qubino for Hull:—4000 cwt Indian rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S E Qubino for Dunkirk:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co., 279 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. 336 bales Ind. raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 55 bales Ind. raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co., 55 bales clean cotton fly, G Virjee and Sons; 54 bales dry salted buff, H M Kalin and Co., 98 bales dry salted ham, R F Kalim and Co.; 110 Ind. cottonF P, F F Campbell and Co. 740 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice—102 bales Ind. cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co., 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—4 packages wearing apparel etc., Thos. Cook and Sons. 500 bales African cotton raw, Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mill Ltd.; 50 bales Ind. raw wool, Kasumali Esmail; 50 bles ctry. cottaon fly, P M Vora; 50 bales Ind. raw cotton Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd.

S S Castena for Constantinople:—5 bales woolen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—10 packages wearing apparel etc., Thos. Cook and Sons.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—500 cwt sentils E D Sassoon and Co.; 54 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.; 2 Pots Rosso Oils, E Verger and Co. 52 cwt gum Arabic P Kooverjee and Co.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton Arjan Khimji.

S S Crostafel for Antwerp:—46 bales Horse hemp, S Permamand; 220 bales Ind. raw cotton, Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Crostafels for Brennan:—50 bales Sesri hemp, S. Parmanand.

S S Crostafels for Stockholm:—10 packages wearing apparel, etc., Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—2 cases provisions Ghee etc. Tolosram Dexjiram; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Yokohama Kito Kaisha; 620 bales Ind. raw cotton Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Hongkong:—80 cwt. khismiss E Virjee and Co.; 45 cwt M. Khismiss The Union Shipping Agency; 152 cwt raisins and Angoor, Hooseinbhoy and Co.

S S Dado Maru for Hongkong—217 cwt red raissons manuka, Ebrahim and Co.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—5 cases munitative borned crystalized, C Dewcaran.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 17.

S S Himalaya Maru from Nagasaki—Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha 3502 bales grey shirting, 339 cases porcelain, 430 bales cotton yarn, 605 bundles sandle woods, 50 bags aniseed, 105 cases milk, 302 cases safety matches, 377 cases sulphur matches, 250 cases red lead, 5000 cases Ashi beer, 101 bags coffee, 55 bales whit eM yarn, 164 bales cotton drill 2000 bales match sticks, 272 cases match boxes 175 cases cotton hosiery, 20 bales printed Flannels, 48 bags white pepper, 67 bags nut megs, 100 bales gum Benjamin, 45 cases Enamelledware, 25 cases crucibles, 54 cases red shirting, 10 cases Bobbins, 11 bags Cummin, 11 bags Flannel, 188 bales Saffron, 154 bales mate Fabre; 150 cases refined camphor tablets, 25 cases refined tablets slobs, 187 cases sesgui sulphied matches, 110 cases refined camphor 40 bales Specie silk yarn, 100 cases dried ginger 50 casks chlorate of potash, 10 bags Japan Steam Rice, 26 cases umbrella wares 1750 bales Cassia; 200 bundles Cassia; 150 bags Cassia; 450 rolls roofing paper, 2 cases silver ware, 50 bales Canes 229 rolls earthenware 100 bags sugar candy, 10 rolls bamboo read, 10 cases cotton seeds, 55 cases Tea, 2704 packages Betel nuts, 1290 packages sago flour, 11 drums Lubricating oil, 813 bundles rattans, 30 cases Hair Beads.

S S Chyebassa from Calcutta, Agents P. Mish India S N Co.:—1994 packages Rice, 2200 tons Coal, 45 packages Coal, 48 packages water nuts, 62 bundles Cummin seed, 15 bags Deodoo wood, 10 bags large cardums, 1633 chests Tea, 710 half chest Tea 313 full chest, Tea.

Owing to the abatement of cholera epidemic in Iraq, pilgrim and coolie traffic from the Indian ports have been resumed.—A.P.

The amount realised by the sale of Post Office cash certificates during October 1923 was rupees fifty-six and three-quarter lakhs. Corresponding realisation in October of each of past three years were four, five and six lakhs respectively.—A.P.

REDUCTION of 33⅓ per cent

If you are Fat, or if you are getting Fat, take—

OBESO THIN

MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN!

OWING to the greatly reduced cost of Raw Materials and superior manufacturing facilities, as well as the Increased Sale of this wonderful Fat Reducer, the Proprietors, to further popularise OBESO-THIN, have decided to :: :: ::

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HIGHEST QUALITY

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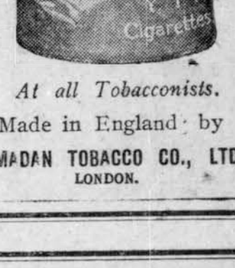

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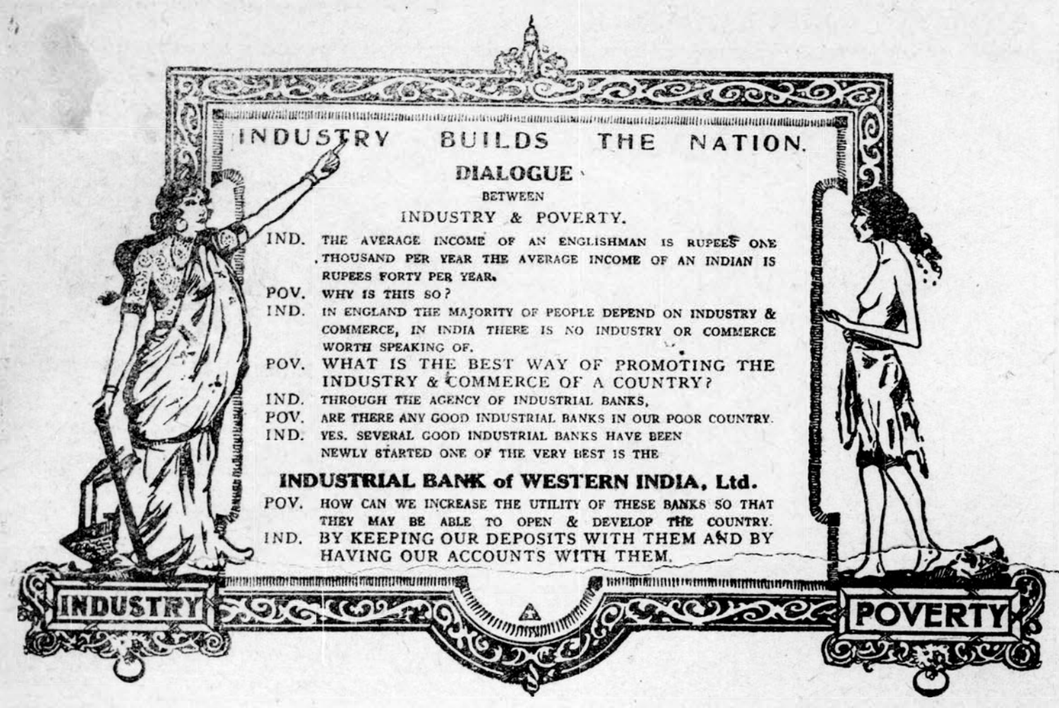
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BETWEEN
INDUSTRY & POVERTY.
IND. THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN ENGLISHMAN IS RUPEES ONE THOUSAND PER YEAR THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN INDIAN IS RUPEES FORTY PER YEAR.
POV. WHY IS THIS SO?
IND. IN ENGLAND THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE DEPEND ON INDUSTRY & COMMERCE, IN INDIA THERE IS NO INDUSTRY OR COMMERCE WORTH SPEAKING OF.
POV. WHAT IS THE BEST WAY OF PROMOTING THE INDUSTRY & COMMERCE OF A COUNTRY?
IND. THROUGH THE AGENCY OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS,
POV. ARE THERE ANY GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS IN OUR POOR COUNTRY.
IND. YES. SEVERAL GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS HAVE BEEN NEWLY STARTED ONE OF THE VERY BEST IS THE
INDUSTRIAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, Ltd.
POV. HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE UTILITY OF THESE BANKS SO THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO OPEN & DEVELOP THE COUNTRY.
IND. BY KEEPING OUR DEPOSITS WITH THEM AND BY HAVING OUR ACCOUNTS WITH THEM.
INDUSTRY
POVERTY

INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF GOLD BULLION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The Indian Association has wired to the Viceroy protesting against the composition of the Indian Bar Committee and urging the representation of Calcutta High Court vakils.

The Association also protests against the proposed sale of gold bullion out of paper currency reserve and urges that paper currency and gold standard reserve should be maintained in India and invested in Indian securities.

The Association further protests against the attendance of three Government members at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as their presence may lend support to the activities prejudiced to the economic interests of India and lead to the belief that Government countenances them.

ELECTIONS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

Polling for election to the one seat in the Assembly allotted to U. P. landholders was held to-day. There were as many as 48 polling stations spread throughout the Province. In Lucknow centre only 33 per cent. votes recorded their votes. The rival candidates are Raja Sripal Singh of Tikkara and Raja Amarpal Singh of Dalippur. The votes will be counted on 21st.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena, Swarajist has been declared duly elected to the Provincial Council from Lucknow urban constituency. Similarly Dr. Hami Ansari, another Swarajist had a walk over from Lucknow cum Cawnpore Moslem urban constituency.

BENGAL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

At the scrutiny of vote papers held to-day by Mr. Roxburgh, Returning Officer, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerji (Independent Party) was declared duly elected to the Bengal Legislative Council for the Calcutta East Non-Mohamedan constituency, his rival being Mr. Sitanath Pal. The following are results of voting: Dr. Banerjee 1,339 and Mr. Pal 728 votes.

RETURNS TO ASSEMBLY FROM NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

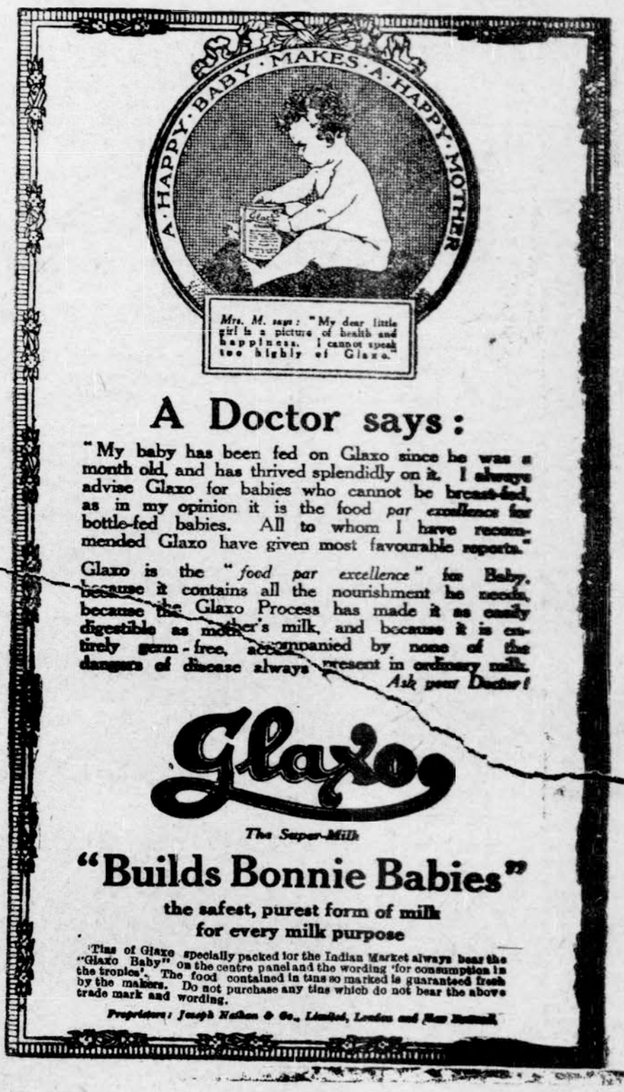
Mr. Samiulleh Khan and Seth Govind Das have been returned to the Legislative Assembly.

THE AFTER-WAR SITUATION.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Geddes' second lecture on "Contemporary Civilisation" at the Royal Institute of Science on Friday opened a short series on this subject. Given the Great War, and its results, as of Treaty, League of Nations, yet After-War conditions, we hear and read on all sides the most widely different estimates, from hopeful to despairing, and too commonly the latter. Hence before attempting to strike any balance, we need to make a careful survey of social conditions and changes in progress before and since the War, and throughout Europe especially. This survey may most dispassionately begin with the northern peoples, comparatively small in numbers, but eminent in civilisation, and least affected by the War. Norway and Sweden, Denmark and even Iceland, have all suggestive examples for us, as in politics, in forestry, agriculture, education and more; and so also Finland. Holland also small, but highly progressive, has again its lessons for us, of which illustrations were given. And Belgium, as recovering from the War, and as adjusting its internal tensions, as of Flemish and French elements.

Justice Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla having resigned the membership of the Indian Bar Committee, Rai Bahadur Babu Lalit Mohan Banerjee, Government Advocate, Allahabad has been appointed in his place.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Glaxo is the "food par excellence" for Baby, because it contains all the nourishment he needs, because the Glaxo Process has made it as easily digestible as mother's milk, and because it is entirely germ-free, accompanied by none of the dangers of disease always present in ordinary milk.
Ask your Doctor!
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The Super-Milk
"Builds Bonnie Babies"
the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose
Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics'. The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.
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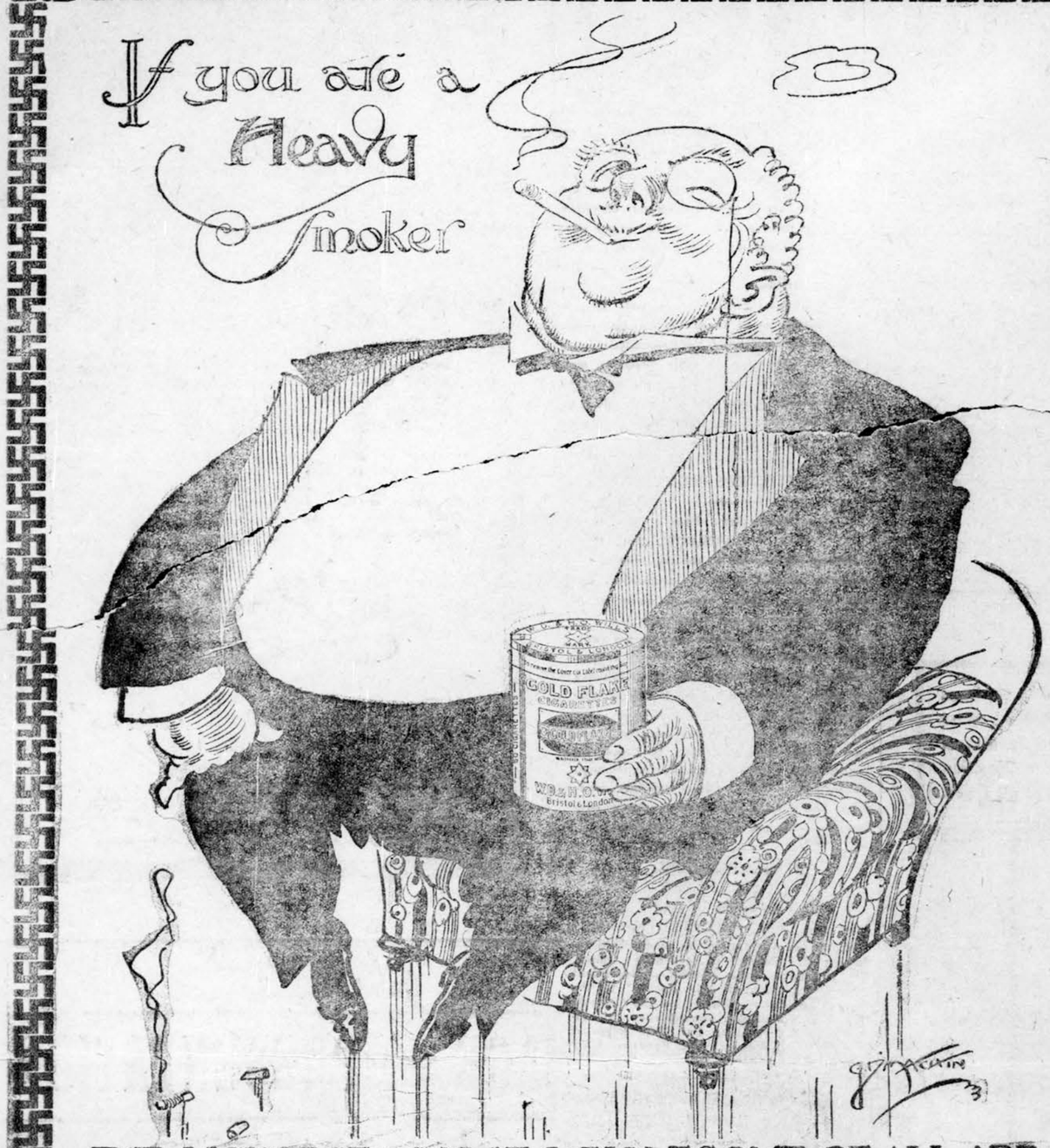

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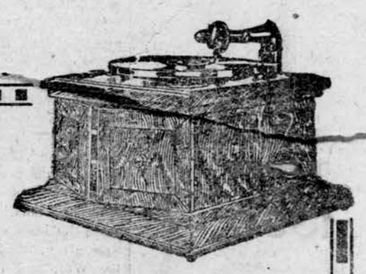

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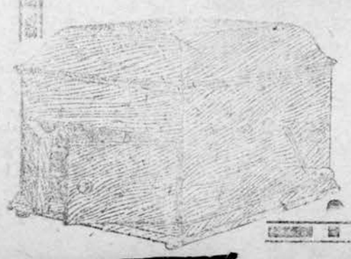

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